INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 201— BOMBAY FRIDAY DECEMBER 23 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
24 Dec.	RANPURA ..	COMORIN* ..	15,132
3 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA ‡ ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,550
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ‡ ..	16,038
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,938
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA†		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,550
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ‡		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡	16,038
2 June	RANPURA ..		14,601
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	0,981
16 ,,	CHINA ..		7,9 2
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA	16,372
30 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619

@To Marseilles only.

†Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

‡ 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA", on the 2nd of June 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. STRAITS. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1927		
x31st Dec.	TASMANIA M.	Straits & Japan.
1928		
25th Jan.	KIDDERPORE..	Straits China and Japan.
x13th ,,	HIYEIZAN M.	Straits & Japan.
17th ,,	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
31st ,,	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

xDoes not carry Passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Muroran Maru ..	5374	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
Moji Maru ..	3757	22 ,,	5 Jan.
Sado Mar ..	5 98	30 ,,	12 ,,
Miyadono Maru..	..	1 Jan.	12 ,,
Tyne Maru ..	5873	19 ,,	20 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16 ,,	31 ,,
Meigen Maru	5345	21 ,,	3 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30 ,,	12 Feb.

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23758. Telg: 'Yusen.'

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Arrival	Departure.
Indo Maru ..	15th Dec.	25th Dec.
Heiyo Maru ..	15th ,,	30th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	15th ,,	31st ,,
Hankow Maru ..	19th ,,	31st ,,
Celebes Maru ..	25th ,,	8th Jan.
Ishikari Maru ..	29th Dec.	10th ,,
Indus Maru ..	7th Jan.	16th ,,
Borneo Maru ..	11th ,,	20th ,,
Yeikoku Maru ..	20th ,,	30th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
CH. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS. CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
23rd Dec.	VARSOVA ..		Busreh via Karachi
24th ,,	CHAKLA ..		Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
26th ,,	VITA ..		Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
28th ,,	BANKURA ..		Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
28th ,,	xELLORA ..		Mombasa.
1928			
4th Jan.	KHANDALLA..		East & South Africa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Drem Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Years.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 1',532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE:

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES. 1924 Rs 2,37,34,000 / 1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000 } Increase Rs. 59,08,000
1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000 } Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80 000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927. WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A. A.I.A Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.
Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, . . . CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,0',000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

CLASIFIED ADVTS

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Three experienced GRADUATES, two B. As and one B. Sc., second language Sanskrit and Persian, for the Shri Sajjan Kunve High School, Lunawada. Good salary and prospects to really competent men. Apply immediately to undersigned stating fully qualifications and experience of teaching. E. J. TALEYARKHAN, Dewan, Lunawada State.
A. 29721

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Energetic and influential TRAVELLING AGENT on pay or handsome Commission to sell our Ludhiana manufactured stuff viz mufflers, sweaters, Bunyans, Ties, Tassar Karandy, Chaddars, Shirting and Suiting clothes all over India. Apply soon for terms to the MANAGER, Randev Bros. Ludhiana Punjab.
A. R600

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.

Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.

CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW.—(Managed by the Hindu Education, Society, registered under Act XXI of 1860) CANDIDATES for Subordinate Engineering Class of January, 1928, Session, are to apply to the undersigned immediately. Prospectus and application forms can be had from The PRINCIPAL.
M 29612

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

TAKE ANY OLIVER user's advice. American Factory Rebuilt Oliver No. 9. Standard Visible Typewriter, Strong, durable, reliable, unequalled for manifolding and stencil cutting, looks and operates like a New Typewriter, beautiful types, any size carriage, can now be had on a very small monthly payment on Hire-Purchase System at lowest cash prices. Special quantity discount to the Trade. For particulars and prices please apply XYZ C/o "The Bombay Chronicle," Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

MEDICALS.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, chocest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "MOJI MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 22nd December, 1927, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erieson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Director of Industries under the Bombay Government. The pay of the appointment will be Rs. 1,800-40-2,000 per mensem and it will carry the benefit of leave and pension according to the existing Regulations. The officer will be on probation for a period of two years. Men having sound industrial knowledge and possessing technical qualification will be preferred. The attention of the applicants is specially invited to paragraph 25 of the Report of the Industries Committee 1926-27 which lays down the essential qualifications required of a Director of Industries. Applications should be sent to the Secretary to Government, General Department, not later than the 1st of February 1928.
29712

THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9|19 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account made upto 31st March, 1927.
(2) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his|their remunerations.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 16th December, 1927, to FRIDAY, 30th December, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 9th December, 1927.
29654

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 3041 of 1924.

RANCHORDAS BHAWAN .....Plaintiff.
vs.
RAJARAM TUKARAM .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of June 1925 the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Land, situate at Manje Pahadi, Turf Malad, Sub-District Bandra, District Thana, Taluka Salsette.

(a) Field named Pydhoni, Survey No. 92, Falni No. 3, Area 2 Acres 36 Gunthas, Assessment Rs. 4|8|0.
(b) Field named Talyachi Dongri, Varkas and Kharif land, described as below.—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Aggregate Area. Acres.	Gunthas.	Aggregate Assessment. Rs.	as.	ps.
Varkas.							
119	0	1					
„	0	2					
„	0	3					
120	0	10					
Kharif							
119	3	0	3	7	13	1	0

In all land at Pahadi admeasures 6 Acres and 3 Gunthas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above named at No. 31 Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1927.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29718

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MORESHWAR NARAYAN KIRTIKAR, NARAYAN MORESHWAR KIRTIKAR and PANDURANG MORESHWAR KIRTIKAR, the last two being minors by their father and natural guardian the said Moreshwar Narayan Kirtikar of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the under mentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land together with the tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Girgaum or Breach Candy Road and at Dady Sheth Agiary Street, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring about two hundred and eighty-seven square yards and bounded, on the North by the property of the late Moroba Sadashiv, on the South partly by the Dady Sheth Agiary Lane and partly by the property of late Vithoba Vasudeoji, on the East by the property of Nagindas Vizbukhandas and on the West by the said Girgaum or Breach Candy Road bearing Collector's Old No. 40, New No. 224, Old Survey No. 391 and New Survey No. 248 and Cadastral Survey No. 1959 of Bhuleshwar Division and Municipal Ward C. Nos. 4204 and 4206 and Street Nos. 369, 371 and 1.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1927.
D. N. REGE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29719

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NARANDAS RANCHHODDAS, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant .....Deceased.

Bai BRIJKOREBAI, widow of Narandas Ranchhoddas, Merchant, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,
The 5th day of December, 1927.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
29717

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES,

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-24241.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NAIGAUM CROSS ROAD, DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Coy., attorneys for Dalpatram Ravishanker Khakhar, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ramrao Moroba Trilokekar and in exercise of the power of Sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of July, 1926, Messrs. BENNETT AND COY., will on SATURDAY, the 14th January, 1928, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

ALL that piece of Government Toka land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the North side of Naigaum Cross Road at Dadar admeasuring about 2005 Square Yards bearing Collector's Old No. 64 and 17, New No. 14587 and C|14543, New Survey Nos. 1|1190 and 5 b|1191 and the Cadastral Survey No. 16 Matunga Division and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 6483 (3) and 6467 and Street No. 34 and 50B and bounded on the East partly by the property of Bhiva Vithoo Agree and partly by that of Framji Edulji Nentinen, on the West partly by the property of Edalji Mancherji Ghadiali and partly by that of Krishnarao Raghunathji on the North partly by the property of Edalji Mancherji Ghadiali and partly by that of Framji Edaljl Nentinen and on the South by the said Naigaum Cross Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Coy., attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE WHITE PEARLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Coy. attorneys for the plaintiffs in Suit No. 953 of 1927 (Samrathrai Khetsidas a firm vs. Bholabhai Bapalal Javeri) and pursuant to the decree dated the 4th October 1927 made in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on THURSDAY, the 5th proximo sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms:—

123 Pearls about 99 1|2 chow.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BALU SARANG STREET ALSO KNOWN AS BHUSARI MOHOLLA, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1554 of 1927.

Alimahomed Haji Moosa .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Esmail Haji Moosa and another .....Defendants.

Under the directions of Alimahomed Haji Moosa and Esmail Haji Moosa, the Receivers appointed in the above mentioned suit, in pursuance of the Consent Decree made therein on the 9th day of November 1927, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will put up for sale by public auction at the premises THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 23rd day of December 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the under mentioned immoveable property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land of Fazandari ground belonging to Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy, Baronet, with messuages tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Balu Sarang Street also called Bhusari Moholla in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 83 decimal point 33 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Records of Fazendar under No. 17 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1999 and Cadestral Survey No. 36 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward No. 126 Street No. 86 (Old Street Nos. 106-108) and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Public Road, on or towards the West by Public Passage, on or towards the North by the property of Borah Abdulalli Kakawalla and on or towards the South by the property of Gazi Ahmed.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs Thakordas and Daru, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office in Nazafee Building 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

And if you ca
Play Safe—
Play as Safe as you can!
Monty shows how it can be done in a Reckless Riot of fun, Thrills and Romance.
"Brothers Under the Chin"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

NEXT WEEK
DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Specially for
THE X'MAS WEEK at the
Universal Picture House.
(CINEMA PRECIOUS—Lamington Road)
SATURDAY 24TH
HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME
A Universal Super Jewel
Starring LON CHANEY.
SUNDAY 25TH
COHENS AND KELLYS
With George Sidney and Charles Murray the line of laughter from beginning to the end
MONDAY 26TH
FOOLISH WIVES
A Universal Million Dollar Production Featuring Eric Von Stroheim.
TUESDAY 27TH
TAKE IT FROM ME
starring the one and only Reginald Denny.
WEDNESDAY 28TH
WINE
An interesting picture that will intoxicate with CLARA BOW.
THURSDAY 29TH
FIFTH AVENUE MODELS
Another Universal Jewel STARRING MARY PHILBIN and NORMAN KERRY
FRIDAY 30TH
WOMAN'S FAITH
A picture that no one can afford to miss with ALMA REAUBENS

CINEMA MAJESTIC
TRAM JUNCTION GIRGAUM.
KOHINOOR PRODUCTION
THE
"Mission Girl"
Featuring
Misses Ruby, Hira and Messrs. Khalil & Sandow.
Daily at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M,
Sunday Extra Show at 3 P.M.

UNIVERSAL
PICTURE HOUSE
(CINEMA PRECIOUS) Lamington Road,
Presents this week a Universal Jewel
"SENSATION SEEKERS"
FEATURING
BILLIE DOVE —
The Sou of a modern Girl laid baret

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AMUSEMENTS.

LAST WEEK ! LAST WEEK ! !

Grand Xmas Week! Special Performances!!

ALL MATINEES at 4 P. M.

Saturday, 24th December 1927. **KHADASTAK**

Sunday 25th December 1927.

NEW DRAMA! **SAVATEEMATSAR** NEW DRAMA!!

(By Mr. K. P. KHADILKER.)

Monday, 26th December 1927. **KICHAK VADH**

will be staged by—

MAHARASTRA NATAK MANDALI

at the **ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,** Grant Road.

Reserve your Seats immediately at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a. m. & 4 to 7 p.m. Daily.

Opportunity for few days only on our way to sea Voyage !!

SENSATION

OF THE

SEASON

with entire new attraction

Prof. SHANKERARAO'S

KARLEKAR Grand Circus

and the largest Menagerie of wild beasts

Location :—NANA'S CHOWK

Gowalia Tank, Grant Road, Bombay

DAILY **TWO** SHOWS

MATINEE at 4-30 p. m. & NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

Book your Seats at the Circus Tent.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

	Ry. Terms. Rs. a. p.
Wheats white 70|30	7 8 0
Wheats white Delhi January	7 5 0
Wheats white April-May	7 7 0
Linseed bold brown	10 0 0
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore	10 5 0
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore	11 11 0
Rapeseed yellow Gujarat	11 11 0
Gingellyseed bold white	12 12 0
Poppyseed white	18 0 0
Castorseed	10 3 0
Cottonseed Dec-Jan	4 7 3
Groundnuts Dec-Jan	11 6 0
Mowraseed	7 11 0
	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.
Myrabollam Jubbulpore	29 0 0
Myrabollam Bhimdi	29 0 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 21.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£121-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-1/2
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6.3/8
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£87
Conversion Loan	£75-7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p. c.	£101
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p. c	£55-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan	61.1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan	£71-5/8
Consols	£54-5/8
War Loan 5 p. c.	£101
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£94

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 21.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-7/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-11/32 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-3/8 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 21.

T T Berlin on London	20.42-1/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07-1/7
T T Brussels on London	34.91
T T Madrid on London	29.46
T T Milan on London	29.97
T T Berne on London	25.06
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.68

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL & CO.)

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Since we wrote our report last week the following are the nett changes in the Home markets:—

New York	Jany.	May.	July
14/12/27	18.48	18.85	18.80
21/12/27	18.96	19.30	19.25
	+.48	+.45	+.45
Liverpool	Jany.	May.	July.
14/12/27	9.99	9.99	9.97
21/12/27	10.32	10.32	10.28
	+.33	+.33	+.31

The Ginning Figures to the period ending 11th December were received last Tuesday night and these were 12,072,000 against 11,743,000 to the period ending 30th November 1927 and 15,542,000 to the period ending 11th December 1926. When the New York market received these figures it went up some 25 points but bull parties who had expected even smaller figures were disappointed and brought the market down until it finally closed under the previous day's figures. In our opinion, the figure supports the last Bureau Estimate and we still expect to find the crop somewhere between 12-3/4 and 13 million bales. This combined with good crops from other parts of the World, especially India, assures the World of a sufficient supply of cotton for the coming year, and we have accordingly to turn to the demand side to estimate the future. Our Liverpool friends today send us the following cable:—

"Consumption figure is the cause for steadiness."

There is no doubt that the consumption figures for American cotton have been very large, and if they continue at the same rate, must have a very steadying effect on the market. Our opinion is, however, that these consumption figures will not be maintained since the position when once the old cheap stocks have been consumed will be changed. In a minor degree what is daily happening in the Bombay Mills will happen in the American Mills, that is to say as long as the Mills can go on spinning from cheap cotton so long can they make sufficient profits to enable them to buy fresh stocks of high priced cotton, but when of profit between the raw material and once that support is gone the margin the finished product can only permit Mills to buy their immediate requirements or close down a part of their spindles instead of doing what they did last year and lay in supplies at exceptionally cheap rates for many months ahead.

The World will soon begin to think about next year's acreage, and all we need say at present is that if prices are maintained at about the 19 Cent level during the next month mon or two we shall not be surprised if the acreage planted is approximately 50 million acres, and this is a factor which will prevent Spinners from buying more than they need for the near future.

Indian parity is still abnormally high in spite of the fact that trade buying is only a small percentage of its normal volume at this time of the year. Most of the arrivals are going into hands that are none too strong, and the position is developing into a contest between Japanese Exporters, and Indian Cotton Merchants. Large purchases of Chinese Cotton are enabling the former to wait for their Indian cotton.

We can only advise our friends that in our opinion it is dangerous to go long of Indian cotton and we advise either sales of ready stocks or hedges in the futures market.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association

Bombay, Dec. 22.

		Rs. a. p.
Khadi.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 0
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jecob	,,	0 11 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 3
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 In.		
Standard	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	,,	0 15 3
Century 6404-870	,,	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 15 9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 0
Phoenix	,,	0 15 9
Pahaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 3
Mankji Patangia)	,,	0 15 6
Kalamardan	,,	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 0
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 15 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202 5303		
Rachao Mill	Per lb.	1 0 3
Hindustan	,,	1 0 0
David	,,	1 0 0
Apollo	,,	1 0 0
Moon	,,	1 0 0
Long Cloth +Quality.		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 15 6
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 0
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34-42 In.		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 14 6
Sprilg (Merchant)	,,	0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0,14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 0
Sakuntla	,,	0 15 0
Sundri Brand	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 14 3
Rabhael	,,	0 14 3
Palkhi	,,	0 14 6
Maher	,,	0 14 6
Kachhwa	,,	0 14 9
Lepad.		
Spring	,,	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 14 9
Century	,,	0 14 6
Dhooties 7 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 6
Jacob	,,	0 14 9
Century	,,	0 15 3
Mun Mil	,,	1 0 3
Dhooties 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 0
Javob	,,	0 14 9
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 6
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 14 0
Check Grey Drill + lbs. 5.		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3 12 0
Swan Finley	,,	3 12 0
Century	,,	4 4 0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 4 0
Great 697 1/2	,,	6 3 0
Black Check.		
5800 Shivapur	,,	10 0 0
58000 Kurla	,,	7 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124		
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7 12 0
Hindustan	,,	7 12 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 14 0
Salita. a		
Textile	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
Stripped Sadies Yards 12		
777 Crescent	Per Piece	2 3 0
Apollo David	,,	2 3 0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 2 0
Tata	,,	1 2 0
Framji	,,	1 1 9
Dhoti Fita Chirma. Yards 5 to 10		
Chhawani	Per lb.	1 0 3
Moon	,,	1 0 3
Maher	,,	1 0 3
Simplex	,,	0 15 3
Remarks.—		

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 21.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargo.—
Shipment sellers January 49/
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargo.—
Shipment sellers January 48/9
Wheat, South Australian.—
Afloat paid 51/9

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PERSON FUND.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund was held at the Fund Office in the Old Custom House, Fort, on Saturday last. Rao Bahadur Shamrao Dinanath Mankar, Chairman of the Managing Committee of tht Fund presided. The Chairman, in addressing the meeting reviewed the report for the year 1926-27 and gave the reasons for certain propositions that were going to be moved by the Committee. He also touched upon other matters referred to in the report such as the Actuary's report suggesting rates of subscriptions for new entrants from 1st April, 1928, the starting of the Provident Fund for the clerical staff of the Fund Office and the Actuary's Valuation Report declaring a surplus of Rs. 7,33,068 in the Widows' Pension Branch and Rs. 38,154 in the Life Assurance Branch. At the same time he quoted instances showing the great benefits which the Fund granted to the widows of subscribers. The Annual Report on the working of the Fund was adopted; and Rao Bahadur Shamrao Dinanath Mankar, Mr. Ramrao Nanaji Korakshakar and Mr. Joseph Bocarro, were re-elected members of the Managing Committee, whilst Mr. Govindrao Shamrao Ranjit, was also re-elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Fund for the ensuing year. Several propositions and amendments to certain rules were then passed subject to minor alterations and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

SHRADDHANAND SHUDDHI DAY

APPEAL TO HINDUS FOR FUNDS

Mr. Chidanand Sanyasi, General Secretary, All-India Hindu Shuddhi Sabha, wires from Delhi as follows:—

According to the resolution of the Shuddhi Conference held on the occasion of the All-India Arya Congress, the 23rd December will be observed as Shraddhanandji Shuddhi Day throughout India in commemoration of the great martyr. It is hoped that mass meetings will be held everywhere at 4 p.m. on that day and collection for the All-India Hindu Shuddhi Sabha will be made and sent either to the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Delhi, or to the Genetal Secretary, All-India Hindu Shuddhi Sabha, Delhi.

KAKORI PRISONERS EXECUTED

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Kakori drama is over, four youths in the prime of their lives have been executed in spite of the demand of the country for sparing their lives. I tender my heartfelt condolence and pray for the departed souls the blessings of the Almighty that they may "rest in peace".—Yours etc.

NIGAM LAKHNAVI.

HIGH COURT

INSOLVENT'S ASSIGNMENT!

RECEIVER'S OBJECTION UPHELD

The Appellate Bench of the High Court disposed of the revisional application made by one Bhagwant Krishna against the judgment of the District Judge of Sholapur who set aside a deed of assignment in his favour passed by an insolvent Budhansaheb.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. G. B. Chitale appeared for the appellant, and Mr. B. D. Mehta for the respondent, the insolvent, who was represented by his receiver.

The respondent had obtained a decree for Rs. 3,548 payable by instalments of Rs. 500. In November 1921, he executed a deed by which he assigned the decree to the appellant for Rs. 1,500. Subsequently, the respondent was adjudged an insolvant and the appellant applied, on the strength of the assignment claiming the instalments paid into Court by the judgment-debtor. The sub-judge directed that the money should be paid to the appellant on his furnishing proper security for repaying it in case the assignment was subsequently held invalid.

RECEIVER'S APPLICATION.

Thereafter, the receiver of the insolvent made an application to get the deed of assignment set aside, under Sections 53 and 54 of the Provincial Insolvency Act. The trial court made an order in favour of the receiver directing him to recover from the assignee the sum of Rs. 3,048 which he had received from the judgment-debtor under the assignment.

Against this, the assignee made the present application to the High Court.

It was contended by the appellant's counsel that the validity of the assignment was decided by the sub-judge when directing the instalments to be paid to the assignee. The matter was, therefore, 'res judicate,' and could not be re-opened.

Their Lordships held that the sub-judge had merely recognized the 'prima facie' right of the assignee to take the money out of court, but had expressed no opinion about the validity of the assignment. There was, therefore, no question of 'res judicata'. The application was, therefore, dismissed.

SEQUEL TO MISTRESS 'NO.'

MILL OPERATIVE GETS TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

A reference made by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad (Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S.) in a murder case was disposed of by their Lordshops Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Mirza on the appellate side of the High Court.

One Ramchandra Ganpat a mill operative was tried before the Sessions Judge for the murder of his mistress Vitabai on July 14 last. The accused who was working in the Marsden Mills at Gumptipur at Ahmedabad had been persuading his mistress, who had gone away as he had ill-treated her, to come back and live with him. On the day of the offence, July 14, the accused repaired to Saraspur, a village adjoining his own, where the woman was residing for the time being, and tried to induce her to accompany him to his friend's house where the matter could be settled amicably.

THE WOMAN'S 'NO'.

The woman said 'no' as before, whereupon the accused picked up a stick in order to beat her. The woman, however, escaped from his clutches and took shelter in a house. The accused followed her and suddenly rushing at her plunged a knife into her neck, killing her instantaneously. He was immediately apprehended.

The jury found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Judge disagreeing with the verdict thought that the offence was undoubtedly one of murder and referred the case for the orders of the High Court.

Their Lordships sentenced the accused to transportation for life holding the view that he committed the crime in a fit of rage and excitement.

ALLEGED FALSE EVIDENCE

Before Mr. Justice Madgaokar at the High Court an application was made for sanction to prosecute a Parsi for giving false evidence and other charges.

This matter arose out of a suit filed by M. S. Lakdawalla to recover Rs. 3,000 from P. D. Nallaseth being moneys advanced to the defendant by way of loans.

The defendant in his written statement and affidavits alleged that he had repaid all the amounts by cheques and cash and that nothing was due by him. To supported this allegation, the defendant mentioned in his affidavit that he had given to the plaintiff a cheque dated 12th July 1926. In fact, however, according to the plaintiffs, the cheque was dated 6th July i.e., four days before the loan transaction in question began, and it was independent of that transaction.

The defendant also denied receipt of Rs. 700 which, the plaintiff said was advanced to him.

When the suit came on before Mr. Justice Madgaoker in September last, the defendant, through [illegible] counsel, at once submitted to a full decree with costs.

Subsequently the plaintiff made an application for sanction to prosecute the defendant, under S. 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for false statement in his affidavits on written statements during judicial proceedings on for attempting to pass off the cheque dated 6th July 1927 as one of 12th July with intent to induce a false belief that it was given in repayment of the loan.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar at-Law, instructed by Mr. D. R. Chothia, Solicitor, appeared in support of the application. Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. N. P. Engineer, Advocate, instructed by Mr. Suntoke, Solicitor, presented the respondent, defendence.

Mr. Justice Madgaoker, after hearing counsel on both sides, granted sanction to prosecute the defendant.

The defendant who was present in Court was ordered to furnish two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each for his appearance before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The defendant was then taken to the Sheriff's office and kept in custody. Later he was put up before the Magistrate who ordered him to be released on furnishing the sureties as directed by Mr. Justice Madgaoker.

MUNICIPALITY'S CLAIM SET ASIDE

APPEAL CASE FROM SHOLAPUR.

The Hon. Justices Baker and Patkar in the Appellate Side of the High Court heard the appeal in the suit filed by Appa Sidu Khatke against the Municipality of Sholapur for a declaration of his right to a piece of land and for an injunction to restrain the municipality from removing his building thereon.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. B. D. Mehta appeared for the appellant, and Mr. P. V. Kane for the respondent.

The property in dispute, is a strip of land on the north of the plaintiff's house in Sholapur city, of which the plaintiff claims to be owner by adverse possession. The Municipality, however, disputed the plaintiff's claim and considered the building on the land as an encroachment on municipal property, and directed it to be removed.

The plaintiff then applied to the Collector to correct the city survey by including his name as the owner of the land. The application having been refused, the plaintiff filed this suit to have his claim established.

The Sub-judge's decree in favour of the plaintiff was set aside in appeal by the District Judge who held that the case was governed by Section 50 A of the District Municipal Act. The plaintiff then appealed to the High Court.

Their Lordships allowed the appeal and restored the trial court's decree.

CONGRESS NUMBER

OF

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

To be Published

To-day

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CHRISTMAS VACATION IN HIGH COURT

On acount of the Christmas holidays, the High Court will be closed till the 4th January.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S HOSPITAL FUND.

The following is a further list of donations received in aid of the above Fund for Bombay:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 9,72,272-1-9; Messrs. The P. and O. Steam Navigation Co. Part proceeds of sale of Visitors Passes during September 1927 Rs. 300; Messrs. Nemchand Khimchand (through the B.B. & C.I. Ry.) Rs. 1-7; Miss Elsie Smith (through H. E. the Governor) Rs. 150; The Chief of Ichalkaranji (second instalment) Rs 250; Messrs The P. and O. Steam Navigation Co. Part proceeds of sale of Visitors Passes during October 1927 Rs. 450; A Postal Order for 6d. (through Dr. N. H. Choksy) Rs. 0-5-0; The Collector of Bombay Rs. 50; From The Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim 1st Bart., Memorial Fund (for erecting a Dental Hospital): (Treasury Bills of the value of Rs. 90,000, 4 p.c. Loan 1960-70 of the face value of Rs. 10,000 Rs. 8,775, Cheque Rs. 156 8-5) Rs. 98,931-8-5; Messrs. The Lloyd Triestino and Marittima Italiana N. Cos. Rs. 500; Messrs. The P. and O. Steam Navigation Co., Part proceeds of sale of Visitors Passes during November 1927 Rs. 425; Balance of subscriptions collected by the Hospital Fund Ladies' Committee (through Lady Marten) Rs. 20-3; Total Rs. 10,73,350-9-2.

Amount promised but not yet received Rs. 55,000.

All donations, however, small, will be thankfully received by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

DECLINED 12 POINTS ON SCATTERED LIQUIDATION—IMPROVED 19 POINTS ON SHORT COVERING—LATER SUDDENLY DECLINED ON JANUARY LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 19 TO 22 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Dec. 21.

The New York futures market ruled to day quiet and irregular on long liquidation on reaction theory. Futures opened quiet at a decline of 5 points. There was absence of buying power and prices declined further 9 points during the first hour on long liquidation. At the decline, there was considerable covering by shorts and the market improved 19 points with a steady undertone. Later on prices suddenly declined on liquidation of January contracts. The close was quiet at a decline of 19 to 22 points. Middling spot prices were reduced by 15 points to 19.55c.

The New Orleans futures market closed rather quiet at a loss of 16 to 17 points. Spot prices declined 17 points to 19.16c.

The market is passing an evitable readjustments of long liquidation and fears of tenders against January contracts was mostly responsible for the weakness. We view the present weakness nothing more that a natural outcome and long liquidation is improving the technical situation. The statistical situation is gaining strength and look for higher markets in the long run and advise purchases in all easier markets.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Fatel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 21st instant:—

January Highest 19.22 (12 noon) lowest 18.96 (at the close).

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 21st instant as under:—

"Market declined on January liquidation. Our opinion unchanged."

Reuter:—"Market quiet and irregular until closing. when suddenly declined on liquidation and selling on the reaction theory."

Munds Winslow:—"Domestic trade improving. Expect gradually higher market. Favour purchases on all reactions."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 21.
January	18.96—.19
March	19.17—.16
May	19.30—.15
July	19.25—.19
October	18.70—.22
Middling Spot	19.55—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 21.
January	19.01—.17
March	19.22—.16
Middling Spot	19.16—.17

NEW YORK.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	19.05
March	19.21
May	19.35

New York. Noon Call.

January	19.18
March	19.31
May	19.43

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.

January	19.06
March	19.29
May	19.36

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Dec. 21. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	30,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Dec. 21.
Demand Bills	487.87

COFFEE.

	New York, Dec. 21.
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	14-1/8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 21-12-27	5807000	8279000
Receipts Yesterday 21-12-27	30000	56000
Exports to date 21-12-27	3549000	5123000
Stock at Ports 16-12-27	2625000	2945000
Stock Interior Towns 16-12-27	1331000	1551000
Stock Liverpool 16-12-27	948000	1109000
Visible Supply 16-12-27	6127000	7054000
Quantity in Sight [illegible]	[illegible]	11840000

LIVERPOOL.

QUIET BUT STEADY MARKET—SPOT DEMAND BROADENING—SALES 7,000 BALES—FUTURES 7 TO 6 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, Dec. 21.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a decline of 8 points but recovered 3 points on short covering. The market ruled rather quiet but steady with a small turnover and prices closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 4 points to 10.85d. per lb.

Empire futures closed quiet at a decline of 9 to 12 points. The Egyptian ring was rather quiet and futures closed at a decline of 17 points for the near months while distinct deliveries closed 8 points lower. Spot askel declined 20 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the followisg cable from Liverpool dated 21st instant:—

"Think shorts have mostly covered."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co.'s report:—"Market quiet and irregular until closing, when suddenly declined on liquidation and selling on the reaction theory."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Our Memphis friends consider 98 per cent picked. 96 per cent ginned, making crop 12,500,000"

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 21. Opening	Closing.
December		10.35—.07
January	10.32	10.32—.07
February		10.29—.06
March	10.31	10.32—.06
April		10.30—.06
May	10.32	10.32—.07
June		10.29—.07
July	10.29	10.28—.07
August		10.18—.07
September		10.06—.07
October	9.99	9.98—.07
November		9.94—.07
December		9.94—.07
Middling Spot		10.85—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Dec. 21. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 21.
Scinde, Fully Good	8.05
Scinde, Fine	8.25
Bengal, Good	7.85
Bengal, Fully Good	8.05
Bengal, Fine	8.25
Oomra, Good	8.50
Oomra, Fully Good	8.75
Oomra, Fine	9.00
Broach, Fully Good	9.45
Broach, Fine	9.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 21.
December	16.53—.17
January	16.68—.17
February	16.68—.17
March	16.96—.14
April	16.96—.14
May	17.16—.09
June	17.15—.09
July	17.25—.08
August	17.25—.08
September	17.25—.08
October	17.99—.08
November	17.29—.08
December	17.29—.08
Sakellarid's, F.G.F. Spot	17.25—.20

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dec. 21.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £17/1/3
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £18/15/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £19/17/6

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 21.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £17/13/8
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. £17/1/3
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Shipment small sellers Feb/March £14/17/6
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment quoted Dec/Jan. £18/0/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 21.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ton.—
Delivery sellers Jan/Apl. 27/7-1/2
Delivery paid & value May/Aug. 28/6

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 21.

Spot	26-3/8
Forward	26-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 21.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-10

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 21.

	Sellers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1b. Spot	1/7-7/8

BOMBAY

STEADILY MARKET—SHORT COVERING.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Following a fall of 19 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs 373 and after declining half a rupee ruled steady on short covering. Quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 373. 374-8, 372-8, 374-8.
Oomra D|J. 339. 340-8. 339, 340-8.
Oomra Mar. 339-8, 341, 339-8, 341.
Bengal D|J. 302, 304, 302, 304.
Bengal Mar. 306, 307, 306, 307.

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 5 points lower. The forward market opened at Rs 374-8 and ruled steady with a small business. The Indian crop is forecasted privately at 54.92,000 bales.

Broach A|M. 374|4, 375, 374-375.
Oomra D|J 340-8.
Oomra Mar. 341-8.
Bengal D-J 305.
Bengal Mar 308.

RISE IN BANK RATE.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Papers is raised to seven per cent.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

March 245.80—1.10.
June 251.10—1.00.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 15th Dec	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,965	1,17,926		61,201
Japan and China	11,200	1,04,464		94,480
Coast Ports	862	6,561		3,298
Up-country by Rail		28,159		31,909
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		23,553		8,340
Total	14,027	2,80,663		1,99,228

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bengal 304 D-J.
Bengal 307 March.
Broach 374 A-M.
Umra 340 D-J.
Umra 341 March.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal 322, 316, 309, 301.
S. P. 320, 314, 307, 299.
Rajputana 322, 316. 309, 301.
Umra No. 3 354, 347, 337.
C P No. 1 374, 367, 357.
C P No. 2 364, 357, 347.
Khandesh 351. 341, 331.

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept.	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	3,645	73,925		68.609
Central India	3,028	36,029		23,331
Barsi and Nagar.	2,339	58,594		28,842
Hyderabad-Gaorani	510	19,522		5,571
Berar	4,648	2,03,158		90,344
Central Provinces	3,878	72,196		18,989
Total Oomras	18,248	4,63,424		2,35,686
Dholera	22,013	22,565		5,423
N-W Provinces	596	56,130		29,031
Rajputana	484	10,814		7,317
Sind-Punjab	2,719	39,750		19,486
Broach		2,567		134
Coompta and Dharwar		2,844		11,542
Westerns				
Northerns		2,945		7,246
Cocoanada				395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,525		4,436
Persian		2,864		2,782
American		18,590		41,699
Egyptian and African	140	8,146		18,772
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		4		44
Total	24,027	6,37,168		3,83,993

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Dec. 22.
Bengal Superfine	330 .. ..
Bengal Fine	325 pl 8 pl 8
Bengal F G	310-15 .. ..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	325 .. ..
Sindh-Punjab F G	310-15 .. ..
Wardha-Hingt Fine	370 .. ..
Nagpur Fine	372 pl 25|6 23|4
Yeotmal Fine	360 .. ..
Arvi Fine	357-60 pl 18 pl 12
Amraoti Fine	350 .. ..
Khangaon-Akola Fine	345 pl 1|2 pl 2|3
Mulkapur Fine	340 .. ..
Khandesh Fine	335 —4 —5-6
Muthia	.. —5 —9
Nanded-Purna FGGS	360-62 .. ..
Purna FGGS	350 .. ..
Parbhani-Sailu FGGS	.. .. ..
Indore-Ujjain Fine	.. .. ..
Burwah Sanavad Fine	340-50 .. ..
	Mar. Apl.
Broach FG	pl 14-5 pl 11
Broach Fine	.. .. ..
Westerns MG	.. .. ..
Westerns HG	.. .. ..
Cambodia	455 .. ..
	M|A. A|M.
Miraj-Sangli	420 .. ..
Compta Good	425 pl 33 pl 28
Dhollera	.. .. ..
Kadi-Viramgam	.. .. ..

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

100	Gokaldas Dossa Jalgaon	326
100	Vurdhman Bros Nandura	343
100	Vurdhman Bros C P No. 1	369
100	Volkart Bros Hathras	305
100	Volkart Bros Ujhani	310
200	Forbes and Co. Vardha	365
100	L K Vasanjee Khandesh	335
100	L K Vasanjee Berar	345
100	Bhaidas Karshandas Aligarh	315
100	Jetha Devji Akola	345
100	Japan T and Co. Berar	324
200	Japan T and Co. Khandwa	336-337
100	Mithabhai Nathoo Sharapur	325

BULLION MARKET.

GOLD.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Assn.)

Bombay, Dec. 22.

	Rs. a. p.
Gold Ready	21 6 0
Posha	21 4 9
Maha	21 4 9
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96-97-98-99	21 6 0
National City	21 8 9

SILVER.

Silver Ready	59 13 0
Silver Ready	26 6 0
Forward	26 4 0
London-Shanghai—	
Opening	2 7-1|8
Closing	2 7-1|8
New York Cent	57 5|8

Posh—Opening 59-7; Highest 59-13; Lowest 59-7; Closing 59-13.

Maha—Opening 59-6; Highest 59-13; Lowest 59-6; Closing 59\|13.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon, the 21st instant:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	21,821
Linseed	5,835
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	347
Gingellyseeds	12,455
Poppyseed	38
Groundnuts	43,563
Castorseed	8,730
Rice	73,078
Myrabollams	8,775
Cottonseed	27,017
Mowraseed	22
Gram	1,659
Joowar	3,221
Maize	20
Barley	799
Bajree	3,076
Coal	5,371 Tons.

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1|6 3|32.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 3|8.
Bank's buying T T 1|6 1|8.
Bank's buying DD 1/6 5/32
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 126 3|4.
Bank's buying D|st D P 123 1|4.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137 1|4.
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 174-1|2.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156-1|4.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 272 1/2
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-10.
London Silver per oz Ready 26-6.
London Silver per oz Forward 26-4.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet. India bought, China sold. Buyers satisfied. Market undecided and might easily move either way.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.88 5|16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Dec. 22.

3 Months 4 5-16 per cent.
6 Months 4 3-8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent.
Money Market:—Steady.
Call, One Month and Three Months 5 1-2 per cent.
Six Months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 21.

Copper, English Best Selected	£65-5/8
Copper, Braziers	£75-1/2
Yellow Metal	£65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£22-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/8
Tin, English Ingots	£265-1/4

STOCKS AND SHARES.

HEAVY SHORT SELLING IN MILL SHARES

TATA IRON REGISTERS SHARP FALL.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

MILL SHARES.

The gloomy outlook for the Manchester Mills, encouraged heavy short selling in Mill Shares and prices registered a general fall. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 957-8 and declined Rs. 6-4. Fazals opened at Rs. 913-12 and declined Rs. 3-12. Pearl opened at Rs. 600 and declined Rs. 3-12. Century opened at Rs. 468-8 and declined Rs. 2-4. The market displayed a weak tone as there was absence of buying. Various rumours were current and it was widely believed that Mill Agents are thinking of a reduction in the wages with a natural consequence of eventual Mill Strike. There is no foundation in the rumour of a reduction in the wages.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares registered a sharp fall due to rumours of unsatisfactory profits during the last months. There is no possibility of dividend for Def. shares for some years, but the improving future prospects are responsible for the activity. Other industrial shares had also a sympathetic weak effect and prices suffered.

SECURITIES

Government Papers ruled.

BANKS

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 87-4.
Baroda (1,00) 14 p. c. 93-8.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p. c. 27-8.
Eastern (£10.5) 8 p.c. 83/8.
Imperial (100) 1465
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 10 p.c. 365.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bandi Port and Cement (10) 40-4.
Central India Mining (10) 24-8.
India Cement 350 (O) 251-4.
Katni Cement (40) (O) 245.
Katni Cement 40 (D) 765.
Punjab Cement (O) 11-12.
Punjab Cement (D) 13-8.
Shivrajpur (10) 48.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 16 p. c. 907-8
Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 105
Dhond Baramati Ry (100) 6 p. c. 101.
Gujara (100) 5 p.c. 94.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5 1|4 p.c. 101
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99-8
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c. 713/12.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 87.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 94|8.
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 95.
Andhra Valley (O) (100) p.c. 4 p.c. 835.
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1025
Bombay Tramway (O) 2162 p. c. 151-4 xd.
Bombay Tramway (P) 2162 p.c. 70
Surat Electric P 162 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 95
Tata Hydro Elec (O) 1113-12.
Tata Power (P) (1000) 905.
Tata Power (O) 100 580.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Indian Cotton Mfg. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 50 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 78, 910.
New Muffusil (450) Rs. 612/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 560.
Volkart C. P. (550) Rs. 25 525.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 410.
Apollo (50) 7.
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 32.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 951-4.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12/8 532-8.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 490.
Century (100) 466-4.
Crescent (100) 197-8.
Colaba Mills 145.
Dawn (150) 80 710
E. D. Sassoon United (10 E. Pd.) 0-15-6.
Edward Sassoon (100) 120
Fazulbhoy 910.
Framji Petit (1,000) 500.
Globe (100) 33-12.
Elphinstone (100) nil 19
Gokak Mills 136-4.
Indore Malwa (100) 380.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 1 268-12.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 52/8
Kohinoor (300) nil 286-4.
Luxmi Cotton (100) 7600.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 115.
Manekji Petit (100) 1700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 510
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 148/12
Meyer Sassoon (160) 86/4.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2275.
New Great Mills 316-4.
Pabaney Mills 200, 301-4.
Pearl Mills 200 596-4.
173 Simplex 73, 191-4.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10 532-8.
Simplex (100) 195-12.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 15.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3.1/2 92.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 83-25.
Sir Broach Mills (100) 19.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 160
Tata Oil Mills (100) 38-8.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 22.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper 75-0-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/38 Rs. 94/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 98/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1950-70 Rs. 87-13.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 106-5.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 103-10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 106-8.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85|2
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 84|10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/13.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8
Forward rates, 5th January Sett.
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers Rs. 75-0-6. 1945-55 Rs. 166-4-0.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 820
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 690.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown nil 366-4.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1261 E 847-8
Bombay Steam (O) 250, 252-8.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 252-8. xd. 312-8
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 46
British Burma Petroleum 5/6.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 22.
Burma Corporation (10) 9/4.
Empire of India Life (5\|10 19-8.
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 382-8
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 19/12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2175.
200/10 (Pd.) P. G. 2260
Port Canning (100) Rs. 670.
Scindia Steam 18-14.
Tata Iron nil (100) 92-8.
Tata Constructions (30) 60.
Tata Iron nil (100) 77.
Tata Iron (O) 81-12.
Tata Iron Def 271-4.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

The market has ruled steady both in respect of Ready and Forward positions.

The following are the closing quotationsruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14-8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9-6 per cwt. F B H.
S S Naringa Sh. 13-9 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment November Sh. 13-9 per cwt F B H.
Shipment December Sh. 13-9 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-Mar. Rs. 9 9-1|2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept Rs. 9-13 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C I F:—
Jan-Feb-March Rs. 9 12-1|4 per cwt. F B H.
July-Aug-Sept Rs. 9-15 per cwt. F B H.
Tone:—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 21.

Java Sugar, Fine, White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—

December, per cwt	14/6
Jan/March, per cwt	14/6
Jul/Sept. per cwt	15/
c. & f. Bombay.—	
Jan/March, per cwt	14/7-3/4
c. & f. Karachi.—	
Jan/March, per cwt	14/8-1/2

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the mails of December 8 ex s.s. "Malwa" due at 6 a.m.

Intermediate M.B.B.S. Examination results University Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 24.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Mantua" at Aden.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

The Prince of Wales Museum of Western India will be closed to the public on Sunday (25th inst.) on account of Christmas.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A wall calendar for 1928 from Messrs. S. V. Wagh and Sons of Gokak Falls (Belgaum).

A table diary and a table cadendar for 1928 from Messrs. The Commercial Printing Press, Bombay.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper is raised to seven per cent.

KALKADEVI FAIR.

The usual yearly Fair of the Kalkadevi Temple on Kalkadevi Road will be held to-day (Friday) and there will be fireworks at mid-night.

KHANMAHOMED HABIBBHOY SCHOOL SOCIAL

The annual gathering of the teachers of the abovenamed School will take place in the Science Hall to-day (Friday) at 10-30 (B.T.) when Mr. H. S. Rubens will preside and other teachers will deliver lectures.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co., mill stores suppliers, Bombay, one leather purse along with a booklet containing appreciations from various weaving masters and Mill Agents of sizing preparations of this firm.

CHANDA RAMJI HIGH SCHOOL.

The first annual social gathering and sports of the past and present students of the School will be held to-day (Friday) Mr. K. M. Jhaveri will preside and Mrs. Jhaveri will give away the prizes.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Innenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 65. Total mortality this day last year was 68.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The annual social gathering of the Past and present students of the Gokhale Education Society's Parel High School will be held to-day (Friday) and to-morrow (Saturday) at the Lowji Castle, Parel. The present students of the School will stage to-day (Friday) the specially written drama "Bhaktakaj" (for the Devotee) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY YOUTH CONFERENCE.

The Hon. General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference is leaving Bombay on a tour and will be back after the Christmas holidays. All communications may pleased be addressed to the Hon. Assistant Secretary of the Conference, care of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

POSTAL NOTICE.

As Monday, the 26th December 1927 and Monday, the 2nd January 1928 will be observed as Telegraph Holidays on account of Christmas and New Year days respectively, all the telegraph branches of the combined offices in Bombay, will observe on those days the same working hours as on Sundays.

This is in partial modification of the notice on the subject issued on the 20th December 1927.

YADAV MAHASABHA.

The General Secretary, the Yadav Mahasabha writes:—

The fifth annual celebration of the All-India Yadava Mahasabha will be held at Dalmau in the Rai Bareilly District (Oudh) on 28th, 29th, and 30th instant. The Yadavas (Ahirs, Gopas, Golas, Gawlis etc.) from every corner of India are expected to attend. Delegates from every part of the country are cordially invited to take part in it.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from Bombay of 17th inst. arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 21st inst. and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from London of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 a.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

The Clan line S.S. "Harmonides" arrived Suez in the evening of 20th inst.

BOMBAY WINTER MEETING: 3RD DAY

KEEN COMPETITION FOR XMAS PLATE

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are the horses left in for the third day of the Winter Meeting:—

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 1 mile.

Kurvir 8-11, Rajeb 8-9, Chandra 6-12, Roumania 8-10, Moohareb 8-10, Walida 8-10, Garibaldi 8-10, Numoos 8-10, Noman 8-8, Noor Mahal 8-8, Palfooi 8-6, Good Gold 8-3, Tientsin 8-3, Wazir 8 3, Garibulmulk 8-3, Grande 8-3, Middleton 8-3, Nassrat 7-13, Westminster 7-11, Adai 7-2.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. Div. II.)—Distance 1 mile.

Saad Salaam 9-1, Gog 8-1, Shahzaman 8-11, Waterloo II 8-9, Ayloon 7-2, Company 8-11, Abu-al-Fatooh 8-11, Haboob 8-10, Apples 8-10, Roi de Lair 8-10, Valentino 8-10, White Silk 8-10, Saifulzaman 8-10, Baig 8-8, Sarhan II 8-4. Aradin 8-3, Ganam 8-3, Royal 8-1, Shogun 7-11, Roulette 7-8, Murtaban 7-8.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

The Fliver 9-5, Tournament 9-4, Roulette 8-5, Co-Respondent 8-13, Pack Up 8-12, Tusculum 8-12, Golden Charm 8-11, Britomart 8-7, Headstrong 8-7, Shanawaz 8-3, Hue and Cry 8-1, Royal Bride 7-12, Jubilant 7-9, First Prize 7-7 Golden Shadow 7-0.

THE ELLESMERE HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Santork 9-5, Vijaykumari 8-1, Gangasagar 6-11, Flying Steve 7-13, Ariette 7-12, Crisdolla 7-8, Millown 7-7, Silver Charm 7-6, Celadon 7-6.

THE VIHAR PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mozan 9-3, Hongkong 7-10, Telafar 9-2, Ferdinand 9-0, Roscoff 8-12, Hazal 8-4, Amood 8-9, Othello 8-8, Dhidha'a 8-6, Mashalla 8-6, Salonic 8-5, Hawad 8-0, Weldon 8-4, Hishan 8-3, Ferozeshah 8-1, Try Again 8-1, Ahyid 8-1, Tyrant 8-0, Dawood 7-13, Shamsuzzaman 7-11, Malikizaman 7-8, Shapoor 7-8, Moosaad 7-4, Butterfly 7-0.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Talaat Bey 9-7, Free From Care 9-4, Brasidas 9-0, Burgos 9-9, Henrietta 8-9, Blyth Bachelor 8-7, Prose and Verse 8-6, Riverine 7-13, Green Islet 6-12, Radha Piari 7-13, Shiv Kumari 7-12, Nongat 7-10.

THE X'MAS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Portsoy 9-4, Eddy 8-7, Leinster Wonder 8-3, Ulster Ally 9-1, Melesigenes 8-12, Aborigine 8-11, Four Square 7-1, John Gilchy 8-8, Stone Marten 8-7, Vesington Planet 8-5, Invinola 7-13, Songe Dore 6-12, The Sloat 7-9.

THE VIHAR PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mansoor Beg 9-9, Mawam 6-13, Robert 9-6, Hashash 8-1, Ghazuwan 8-0, O'Brien 7-11, Shamsoonder 7-9, Ballard 7-5, Maneck Beg 7-11, Arab Prince 7-10, Red Prince 7-8, Amin 7-8, Khataf 7-5, Some Surprise 7-5, Hamoud 7-4, Subhan 7-3, Gosub 7-1, Mahfouz 7-0, Selman 6-13.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST MEN ON STRIKE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

One thousand men belonging to Port Commissioners comprising hawser and heave up-boatmen went on strike to-day on the question of wages.—A. P.

"IMPERIAL INDIAN MAIL."

We have received a copy of booklet entitled "Imperial Indian Mail" issued by the East Indian Railway Company for the benefit of those who travel by this newly introduced luxurious train to run between Calcutta and Bombay. The book is printed on fine art paper and contains descriptions of places of interest on the route. The inclusion of numerous illustrations, adds much to the attractiveness of the book.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK. JANUARY.

	Dec. 22
Previous Closing Rate	18.96
To-day's Opening Rate	18.95
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	18.98
Difference	+.02

LIVERPOOL.

	Dec. 22.
Previous Closing Rate	10.32
To-day's Opening Rate	10.27
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	10.28
Difference	—.04
Broach Expectation	375

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Dec. 22
Silver Ready	26 7 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 6 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of Market.—Steady.

HONESTY OF THE "ABORIGINES."

SIR CHUNILAL MEHTA'S TRIBUTE.

BHIL BOYS FACE "CIVILISED" AUDIENCE.

The night of the 18th instant will be written in red letters in the story of the Bhil community. The boy scouts Jamboree of eleven thousand scouts gave the Bhil boy scouts from the Dohad and Jhalod Talukas of the Panchmahal District the opportunity of coming to Bombay for the first time and of making direct acquaintance with their numerous friends and patrons usually living in Bombay. They gave a performance on that night at the Bhangwadi Theatre to the civilised people of Bombay, which was presided over by Sir Chunilal Mehta, Finance Member of the Government of Bombay, who had gone and seen for himself the work of the Bhil Seva Mandal. Among the notable persons present were Lady Mehta, Lady Laxmibai Jugmohandas Varjivandas, Lady Setalwad, Mrs. Surjben, Devidas Gandhi, Jamnalal Bajaj, Amritlal Seth, Amratlal Kalidas, Mansukhlal Chhaganlal, etc. The Theatre had a capacity audience.

THE PERFORMANCES.

The pieces performed by the Bhil boys were (1) a piece from the play "Pratap" by D. L. Roy adapted by Meghani, (2) the dialogue on "Wealth" from a book of Tolstoy and (3) a piece in which Ekalavya, an ancient forest hunter figures and which illustrates the traditional Brahmin-Non-Brahmin feeling.

This was the very first occasion for these boys to face a civilised audience or even to put their foot on a stage lit by innumerable electric lights. They had never seen a regular theatrical performance and had never sung to the accompaniment of the numerous instruments familiar to the Bombay public. That being so, their success was more than expected. The Maharashtra Paisa Fund Mela has been entertaining the Bombay public several years: the Bhil Mela made the first attempt this year.

BHIL SEVA MANDAL.

At the commencement Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society, known to the Bhils as Thakkar Bappa, gave a brief account of the Mandal. He said that there were a hundred thousand Bhils in Dohad and Jhalod Talukas. While working for famine relief in 1919 he got the idea of starting a Bhil Seva Mandal. Now the Mandal has completed five years of work. It runs five Ashrams and eight schools educating about six hundred children. In the Ashrams the pupils are given food, clothes, as well as the necessary materials for education free of charge. A Rama Temple has been constructed for imparting religious instruction and it is proposed to build another near the Jhalod Ashram twenty one miles from Dohad, of which the estimated expenditure is Rs. 3,000/. The annual expenditure of the Mandal is Rs. 30,000/- of which a third is contributed by the Provincial Congress Committee of Gujarat.

NEED OF PRAISE TO MR. THAKKAR.

Sir Chunilal Mehta, who spoke next, paid a glorious tribute to Mr. Thakkar and gave an account of the aboriginal communities of the Bombay Presidency. The forest and hill tribes in India make a total population of sixteen million odd of whom eight lakhs are in this Presidency. It is wrong to think them low. In the Dang tract, Rao Bahadur Jamnadas has been working among such tribes. Sir Chunilal gave an instance of a Bhil's attachment to truth. The dialogues and pieces performed by the boys could show how the ignorant folk were looked upon by money-lenders and ruined by the drink habit. To his knowledge this effort of Mr. Thakkar was the first of its kind. Mr. Thakkar was getting old and a group of volunteers were taking up the job. A number of graduates were working on allowances varying from Rs. 50/ to Rs. 75/ per month several of whom were binding themselves to work for twenty years. Some industrial education e.g., weaving, carpentry, tailoring was also given by the Schools of the Mandal. Every Ashram had a plot of land cultivated by the boarding boys. He was glad that workers like Sukhdevbhai and Sriyut Laxmidas, Srikant had taken up the responsible work of the Mandal and appealed to everybody to help it.

Seth Laxmidas thanked Sir Chunilal for giving his very valuable time for seeing the actual work of the Mandal in the Dohad and Jhalod Talukas and for presiding at the entertainment inspite of the pressing calls of the Jamboree affairs. He also thanked the Bombay public who liberally contributed towards the success of the performance and, in particular, those friends who voluntarily gave all their help. Seth Laxmidas made a special reference to Mr. Hargovandas Jethalal owner of the Theatre, who gave the use of the Bhangwadi Theatre at a critical moment without taking any rent. He expressed the fervent hope that Bombay would ever remember Bhils. The performance concluded with the "Bande Mataram" song.

The total sale of tickets realised about Rs. 2,500/-. Also Rs. 2,500/- were promised or paid on account of the temple for which Rs. 3,000/- at least are required.

MR. H. G. COCKE

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BOMBAY, Dec. 22.

Mr. H. G. Cocke, M.L.A., of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Company has been elected President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1928|29.—A.P.

THE WEATHER;

SIMLA, Dec. 22.

The weather remains dry over the country except a few falls of rain in a Central Provinces west with half an inch in Sconi. Yesterdays western disturbance is feeble and is passing away through extreme north Rajputana.—Dry weather generally.—A. P.

CONCRETE ROADS IN INDIA

Successful experiment have been made with Concrete roads in the United Provinces especially in Benares, where over 16,500 square yards have been laid, and a 14-mile stretch is to be laid from Benares Cantonment Station on the Trunk Road to Moghal Serai. It is also learnt that the Allahabad Improvement Trust are contemplating laying down a long stretch of Concrete road through the City of Allahabad.

SEQUEL TO DOMESTIC QUARREL

Yesso Daji (35) a Hindu labourer, who was removed to G. T. Hospital on Thursday evening was found to be suffering from the effects of opium-poisoning. Yesoo stated to the police that he had taken opium worth eight annas as he had some quarrel with his wife.

Sub-Inspector Kothawalla of the Pydhonie Police Station is making enquiries in the matter.

Accepting Government petition for the enhancement of sentence, Justice Addison and Justice Coldstream, to-day, sentenced Natha Changar and five other accused in the Sharmsingh murder case arising out of the Lahore disturbances to transportation for life.—A. P.

Mr. Lloyd George with his family has left for South America for the benefit of his wife's health.—Reuter.

LONDON MAKES HEADWAY

LORD MAYOR'S LETTER TO MR. SEN GUPTA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

In the course of a letter received by the Mayor of Calcutta, the Lord Mayor of London states: Having regard to the enormous progress we have made in London, during the last half century in regard to education, sanitation, health, temperance locomotion and other kindred matters, I am confident that the administration of affairs in London is capable, earnest, efficient and public spirited hands, and that the days of lethargy indifference and igsimilar simns of advancements in civic service and from the same commendable causes and influences are observable in Calcutta, and that they will continue to increas years go on.—A. P.

AN M. L. C. IN TROUBLE

CONVICTED OF MIS/PPROPRIATING PUBLIC MONEY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

An application was made to-day before Mr. Justice Cuming and Mr. Justice Gregory by Mr. Mahomed Sadiq, M.L.C., a pleader of Noakhali who had been convicted of misappropriation of Rs. 1,255 belonging to the Noakhali District Board of which he was the Vice-Chairman. The defence was that the case was false and had been brought as the result of personal jealousy and rivalry. The petitioner had started a movement at Noakhali to combat Swarajist propaganda and at the last election, had defeated the Swarajist candidate. The present case had then been instituted. Their Lordships rejected the application.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Lt. Colonel K. C. Tucker officiates as Judge Advocate-General Army Headquarters vice Colonel Palmer proceeding on four months leave.—A. P.

Sir B. N. Mitra leaves for Delhi on the 25th and will not proceed to Madras.—A. P.

Sir Mohamed Nugimullah Khan has won the election to the Council of State from U. P. West Mahomedan Constituency.—A. P.

BOMBAY TELUGUS SOLID FOR BOYCOTT

SIMON SHOW TOTALLY UNACCEPTABLE

The public meeting of the Telugus of Bombay held on Wednesday in the open space of the Girls' School Compound at Kamathipura to favour the boycott of the Royal Commission was very largely attended. After the speech by the Chairman Mr. Vithoba Krishnaji moved the first resolution which runs as follows: "The Public meeting of the Telugu people of Bombay after carefully going through the explanation given by the Secretary of State in Parliament in support of the constitution of the Statutory Commission and the procedure laid down, most emphatically declares that the Commission is totally unacceptable to the people of India as it most flagrantly denies the right of the Indian people to participate on equal terms in framing the future Constitution of the country. This meeting under the circumstances calls upon all the Telugus throughout the country to have nothing to do with the Commission at any stage or in any form."

The resolution was supported by Dr. Bhusnth and Mr. Pupala. In further supporting the same Mr. S. B. Awar stated that the denial of the right of participation in the determination of the constitution was a deliberate attempt to humiliate the Indians in the eyes of the whole world. The resolution was unanimously carried.

In moving the next resolution authorising the Chairman of the meeting to send copies of the above resolution to various officials, Mr. Silam in a very impressive and vehement speech said: "The British who say that they have held India in trust for the last 150 years are the people who deserve to be in the dock to answer the charge in respect of the discharge of the obligations consequent upon this alleged trust. The Indian people are denied participation on equal terms in the Commission on the plea that they are a biassed people so far as the Reforms are concerned. Mr. Silam asked whether the British Parliamentarians who formed the Commission were free from this charge.

JACOB CIRCLE MURDER CASE

EVERDICT AGAINST SUSPECTS

Important evidence was recorded at the City Coroner's Court on Thursday morning in connection with the brutal murder of Hussain Abdul Rahiman, a young Mahomedan, who was done to death on the night of the 6th instant at Jacob Circle.

Antya Appa a mill-operative and an eye-witness to the crime, deposed that on the day of the murder he had met the deceased near Dhobi Ghat at Jacob Circle. At the time of their meeting, Gopal Gunaji was with Rahiman. The witness further stated that they went to a "pan shop" and after that they had a mind to visit Rahiman's house. When the three came near the fountain at Jacob Circle, three other men who came from the direction of a liquor shop met them. The witness said he could give the names of two of the men but not of the third who looked like a Mahomedan. The names of the two men were Kashya Gangaram and Parshya Mahadu. Kashya and Rahiman were engaged in a conversation while Parshya and the other man stood on one side. While these two men were busy talking, one man Sakharam emerged from behind the fountain, abused Rahiman and seized him by his shirt. The very next moment Kashaya stabbed Rahiman in the abdomen with a pen-knife. The witness said that during the commotion he got alarmed and wanted to go away from that place but Parshya and his companion held him. Kashya in the meanwhile rushed up to the witness and stabbed him also on the right side of the chest. As soon as they had done this the three men bolted and left Rahiman bleeding in the arms of Sakharam. A little after Sakharam left the deceased bleeding on the street and disappeared. The witness informed the police of the tragedy and the deceased was removed to the hospital.

"BADMASHES GANG".

Sub-Inspector D. R. Parulekar stated that he had made inquiries into the case and had found out the names of assailants and his abettors. Their names were Kashya Gangaram, Parshya Mahadoo and Sakharam Fakir. The last named was the head of a gang of "badmashes" known as "Sakharam Dada's Toli". Rahiman was the head of another gang known as the "Hyderabadi" gang".

The Jury recorded a verdict of murder against Kashya Gangaram and held the rest guilty of aiding and abetting.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 17th instant, the total mortality 511 was 6 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 20.4. These figures compare favourably with those for the 51st week of 1926 when the mortality was 537 and death-rate 21.8 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 when the average mortality was 648 and death rate 27.1.

Out of the total deaths 127 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera and Plague was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 5 attacks and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 545 and compares favourably with that for the 51st week of 1926 when the figure was 458 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-1926) viz: 463.

The East India Merchant John Gemmell left £242,000 and bequeathed a thousand sterling to St. Andrews Colonial Home at Kalimpong.—Reuter.

PATIALA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

INTERESTING PROGRAMME OF AMUSEMENTS

HUGE STADIUM FOR GAMA-ZBYSZKO WRESTLING MATCH

PATIALA, Dec. 22.

An interesting programme of amusements has been arranged at Patiala in connection with the industrial and agricultural exhibition which will be opened by His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala on Saturday, the 28th January. The same afternoon a wrestling contest between Goonga and Imam Bux will take place.

On Sunday afternoon comes off the wrestling match between the Gama of Patiala and the Polish wrestler Zbyszko. For this match, a large stadium which will accommodate about eighty thousand persons, is under consideration.

Wrestling on horse-back and other feats of horsemanship and village races will form interesting features of Monday's amusements. Two days will be devoted to military sports, bicycle races, hockey and foot-ball tournaments between school teams, boy scouts rally, musical ride and club swinging.

Other amusements during the Exhibition Week include cinema shows, theatrical performances, king carnival, etc. The exhibition will come to a close on Friday February 3 after the distribution of prizes by His Highness.—A. P.

RED ROSE'S FORCED LANDING

PLANE DAMAGED NEAR RANGOON

RANGOON, Dec. 22.

Mrs. Keith Millar and Captain Lancaster in the "Red Rose" left Akyab at 8.20 this morning and flew without incident till they were within five miles of Rangoon when they made a forced landing in a paddy field at Dawbong not far from Monkey Point.

Interviewed Captain Lancaster said that they left Akyab in bright weather and flew at 65 miles an hour crossing the Yomah at an altitude of 5,000 feet. They then followed the coast line and were about 5 miles from Rangoon at an altitude of 2,000 feet when the plane to vibrate and found that the piston rod of the engine had broken. They then flew towards land and made a forced landing but without injury to themselves or damage to the machine. They expect the engine to be repaired in two or three days when they will leave Rangoon.—A. P.

A Calcutta message of 21st instant says:—"Sir George Rainy, Commerce Member of the Government of India, will meet the Indian Chamber of Commerce to-morrow."

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who arrived at Calcutta on Wednesday morning on his way to Madras, had a long talk with Sir Abdur Rahim at the latter's residence. He reaches Madras on December 24th.

LATEST NEWS

LAHORE, Dec. 22.

The Punjab Chiefs' Association has resolved to co-operate with the Simon Commission.—A. P.

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

In a Press interview, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru defined the attitude of the Labour Party towards India as follows:—

"I am quite certain that the future Labour Government, if it comes into power, would be as objectionable to Indian people as Lord Birkenhead and Company. For myself, I prefer a frank opponent like Lord Birkenhead to gentlemen who talk tall and do nothing like Messrs. MacDonald and Lansbury. May I follow their example, remarked Pandit Jawaharlal humorously and ask them to keep their messengers and messages to themselves. In spite of our problems and difficulties, we hope to make good without the help of the Labour Party."—Free Press Special.

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee will meet this night and it is expected that some matters of importance would come up for discussion. It is understood that there will be resolutions dealing with the Statutory Commission and the framing of Constitution for the future Government of India. Both of these will be in the form of recommendations to the Subjects Committee of the Congress.

The draft resolution on Commission sketches out a practical programme of action to carry out thorough and complete boycott of the Commission. In the first instance, hartals are proposed on the day of the Commission's arrival and secondly all parties and functions organised in honour of the Commission should be boycotted. Thirdly, the un-official members of the Legislatures are called upon to throw out Government motion in favour of election of Committees to co-operate with the Commission.

The subject of Neil Statute agitation will also come up for disension.—Free Press Special.

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LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 1927

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1927.

TASKS BEFORE THE CONGRESS

Momentous questions will press for solution at the Madras session of the Congress. First in urgency is the question of the boycott of the Simon Commission. Whatever reservations minorities outside the Congress may have about the boycott, the Congress as a body has none. The Congress as a body has no illusions about the Committee of the Legislature. As for the direction of the boycott, the Congress will, of course, co-operate with other bodies pledged to boycott. It is probable that differences of opinion may crop up among these bodies regarding the extent of the boycott, that is, about the detailed measures to make the boycott properly effective. This is certainly an important aspect of the question, at any rate one that is inevitable. Its right solution will depend upon a proper understanding of the essential part of the boycott programme. A complete boycott by itself implies that the Legislatures should refuse to appoint the Committees to be associated with the Commission. Secondly, the recognised institutions which have sent their representatives to the Legislatures, like the Congress, the Muslim League, the Liberal Federation, the Hindu Maha Sabha and Commercial organisations, should all pass resolutions boycotting the Commission. If any member of a legislature outside these bodies shows any disposition to appear before the Commission, his constituents should prevent such conduct or disown him. These and like measures constitute an effective boycott, which can be further strengthened by propaganda in the press and on the platform. Demonstrations like hartals or picketing or social boycott of persons co-operating with the Commission are not essential for the boycott itself, they are parts of a general intensified programme which is a separate question to be decided with reference to wider aims than the boycott. They may lead to complications which may react prejudicially on the boycott itself and upon the solidarity of the nation. The fewer such demonstrations the better will be the success of the boycott proper.

A question of more lasting importance that demands an immediate solution at the hands of the Congress is the one about the Swaraj constitution for India. Excellent draft constitutions have been placed before the Congress and will doubtless be carefully considered by a special committee of the Congress in consultation with similar committees appointed by other political bodies. Our only regret is that the drafts hitherto published fail to stress the most vexed part of the constitution, namely, the equitable representation of minorities in the Legislatures. It is no longer safe to shirk this question either through nervousness or neglect or to postpone its solution till after the Commission shall have come and gone, on the plea that the question of minorities is a domestic question. All our questions are more or less domestic. We may postpone, if we must, the final solution of the cow and music questions, not on the ground that they are domestic questions but that they are not the primary cause of our political trouble. But the general question of the representation of minorities it is unsafe to postpone any longer. At this stage we would only repeat our suggestion that the Congress should at once appoint a separate Committee, including even non-Congressmen, to thresh out this problem or authorise its Committee to confer with similar Committees appointed by other organisations.

There remain the questions of the constitution and the programme of the Congress. Almost all parties in and outside the Congress are dissatisfied with the present programme for one reason or another. The dissatisfaction is clearly reflected in the many changes suggested by various provincial Congress Committees. Many of these suggestions rightly stress the need for greater attention to nation-building activities like the removal of untouchability and the organisation of the workers and peasants. The suggestions are not new; but if they have hitherto ended only in talk it is mainly due to the endless, barren controversies about the Council policy. Many have now come to realise that talk about mass organisation should give place to work and that to facilitate such work and any kind of mass action that may be found necessary in the near future, the controversies about Councils must be put an end to once for all. But, unfortunately, acute differences of opinion still prevail on this question. Some would stiffen the restrictions on Council entry, in view of the recalcitrant conduct of Government, others would maintain 'status quo' for the present, while others still would remove all restrictions on the ground of the proved futility of all such restrictions. Some even go to the length of suggesting that the Congress should have nothing to do with the Councils, that it should neither nominate candidates to the Councils nor carry on an aggressive boycott of the Councils. For our own part we suggest that the main thing is the constructive work outside the Councils, and that, so long as that is carried on vigorously, one need not much worry about the Council policy. If substantial unanimity in the Congress is found possible with regard to any policy, well and good; else it is best to leave the Council policy in the hands of Congressmen in the Councils. At any rate till the next General Elections are held, this should be the safest policy. At the elections the fate of the Councils and of the country will be in the hands of those who organise and work for the masses.

FULL SPEED AHEAD

An urgent meeting of the Simon Commission Boycott Committee was held on Wednesday. The proceedings of the meeting were confidential. This fact and evidently certain hints dropped from certain quarters have provoked the "Times of India" and the "Evening News" to indulge in characteristic speculations about the breakdown of the boycott movement. The "Times of India" contents itself with saying that "it is understood that certain Indian leaders came into touch with His Excellency the Viceroy during the latter's stay in Bombay and that the Viceroy made certain proposals to them for raising the proposed boycott." It adds that "the meeting came to no final conclusions and dispersed to meet at some future date." The "Evening News" is less discreet and under the mischievous caption "Secret Moves By Boycott Advocates", it publishes wild inferences drawn by its representative from what purports to be a conversation with an uncommunicative member of the Boycott Committee and says that when the Boycott Committee meets again after the Christmas "it is possible they might turn their attention to some plan of action more practical than boycott." With the Anglo-Indian papers the wish is, of course, father to the thought. But lest their mischievous suggestions should create misapprehensions in the mind of the public we may as well say that, so far as the Bombay Boycott Committee is concerned, there is no question of its thinking of lifting the boycott in any way. In fact, as Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Chairman of the Committee, has stated in an interview, the operations of the Committee are going on at full speed. It has not sought any negotiations with the Government and will not seek them. The initiative has been taken by the Government who have made overtures with which the Committee will deal in the proper manner without in any way slackening the efforts to organise and carry out as complete and effective a boycott of the Simon Commission as possible. Its watchword is "Full Speed Ahead."

EXPERT COMMITTEE FOR INDIAN STATES.

The unsatisfactory nature of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India to investigate into the relations existing between the Government of India and Indian States has struck Mr. Fenner Brockway also. "We do not want," Mr. Brockway remarks in his observations in regard to the composition and functions of the Committee, "to see Indian States permanently left aside from the rest of India." He hopes that "they may develop into democratic institutions and become part of a federated and self-governing India." This is the very point which the people of British India and those residents in Indian State territory have been repeatedly emphasizing. The composition of the present Committee lacks the very first essential for a successful career. It cannot command the confidence of the Princes because they have no representation at all on it, whereas it should have been realized by the Paramount Power that the best thing to win over their confidence was to secure them an effective representation on such a committee of inquiry. The people of British India or of the Indian States cannot also look upon its composition with confidence, because of the absence on it of any representative leaders of public opinion. The inclusion in the personnel of such a Committee of representatives from British India, who enjoy the confidence of the public, would have gone a great way in helping forward the solution of the intricate problem of the adjustment of the rights and privileges of the rulers of Indian States with the machinery of real democratic Government which India demands. The Princes as well as the people of India have good reason to protest against this expert Committee.

PERTINENT ADVICE.

Presiding over the first Gujarat Muslim Educational Conference, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah gave the Muslim community not only of Gujarat, but the whole of this Presidency some very pertinent advice. It is a very encouraging sign of the present all-round awakening amongst the Muslims in this Presidency that greater emphasis is laid on the educational problems that beset it. The desire of the community to hasten the pace of educational progress will bear early fruit if it takes to heart the experienced advice the Minister of Local Self-Government gave it in the matter of separate schools. He declared that such schools might have been necessary in the earlier days as an attraction for Muslim boys but "since then there had been an awakening among the Mahomedans." "The middle and even poorer classes among the community," Sir Ghulam Hussain said, "were at present ready to send their children to the existing schools if they had the means to do so." The great and urgent need of the poor Muslim students is not separate schools, to our mind, but a liberal system of scholarships. Sir Ghulam Hussain also did well to draw pointed attention to the necessity of fighting against the communal canker. Gujarat had the distinction so long of being spared this infection, but latterly it did not escape the danger. We hope responsible elements in the two communities in Gujarat will make every effort to see that Gujarat's fair fame in this [illegible] unsullied.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

WHY THE COMMISSION SHOULD BE BOYCOTTED

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

II.*

Having made it clear that India could place no reliance in any of the three British political parties, I propose to consider in this article what our immediate programe of work should be.

The country has pronounced in favour of a complete boycott of the Royal Statutory Commission that is coming to India. This is as it should be. Some Indians believe that the boycott will be very injurious to the interests of the country. Others, that it will be harmful to Hindu or Muslim interests as such. Colonel Wedgwood's letter on the subject published in "The People" of the 8th August should help Indians to think more clearly in the matter. I entirely agree with Col. Wedgwood that no amount of evidence given before or representations made to the Commission would make the slightest difference in the recommendations that are likely to be made. In the case of most of these Commissions the decisions are made before the Commissions are appointed. Evidence is only taken in order to support those decisions. Take, for instance, the case of the Currency Commission. The Commission only endorsed the decisions of the Government of India which were those of Sir Basil Blackett. The evidence taken by the Commission did not alter the decisions to any substantial extent. I have no doubt that the Secretary of State for India and the Premier have already made up their minds as to the principles on which the Constitution of India is to be made or altered. They have before them the Government of India Act of 1919, the Muddiman Committee reports and the confidential reports of the various Local Governments and the Government of India. They have before them the Resolutions of the Muslim League and the Hindu Maha Sabha as well as those of the Indian National Congress. As regards the untouchables, the Adi Hindus and the Labour, they have already shown their solicitude for the first two. Now will any one tell me how he will advance the interests of the country or of his community by giving evidence before the Commission?

A MISTAKEN ATTITUDE.

I know some gentlemen are very anxious to appear as witnesses and to figure in their respective provinces as great champions of their respective communities. One Hindu M.L.C. of the Punjab told me that he was very anxious to show to the Commission now the Punjab officials had been injuring the Hindus by always throwing their votes with the Muslim bloc. This gentleman evidently expects the Commission to condemn this action of the Punjab officials. If so, he is completely mistaken. The Muslim policy in the Punjab has been and is the policy of the Government. It is the official bloc that has the determining voice. It is the Chief Secretary and his supporters that rule. The rest of the Punjab L. C. is merely an ornamental thing. Does Mr. ..... think that the Local Government or the Central Government or the Secretary of State or the Commission do not know this and require to be told of it by him? The facts of the situation are so patent that no evidence is needed to embellish them either this way or that way. The Hindus of the Punjab are represented in the Punjab Legislative Council according to their population. What more can they possibly have? The Sikhs have got more than they are entitled to by virtue of their

(Continued on page 9.)

*First article appeared on the 20th instant.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SALSETTE

SEPARATE OR JOINT MUNICIPALITIES

(BY S. K. VAIDYA, PRESIDENT, LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE, VILE PARLE.)

The morning of Tuesday, December 20, 1927, was a day of real satisfaction to us Suburbanites, and I am sure almost every one who has given serious thought to the question of municipalisation of the Suburban District, particularly that comprising Vile Parle, Santa Cruz, Andheri (and Versova) will join with me in both congratulating and thanking the Government of Bombay (and specifically, Transferred Department presided over by the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatulla, and also Mr. Turner) for issuing a Press Note declaring the abandonment of the scheme of a Joint Municipality for the four above named places for the present, in view of the various objections raised against the proposal. This proves without any shadow of doubt that the Local Self-Government Department, of course, with the full concurrence of the Bombay Government, is being managed in the interests of the public in the spirit of understanding sympathy, and I feel no hesitation in saying that the same spirit will continue to be shown towards any progressive and reasonable request for advance in the method of Local Self-Government, in supersession of that by Notified Area Committees, as at present obtaining in Vile Parle and other places.

IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

While the grant of an independent office to each of these three suburbs viz.:—Vile Parle, Andheri and Santa Cruz, presided over by an unofficial Chairman—(of course, nominated:—there is no elective principle for Notified Area Committees under the Act)—since June of current year, was a small though definite advance in the right direction, by decentralisation from officially officered Andheri of old days, the public of the suburbs generally, and that of Vile Parle particularly, have always stood out for the principle of separate municipalities for each of the three big suburbs mentioned above, and now that the scheme of a Joint Municipality has been abandoned, they trust that their request for separate municipalities will be granted.

It would only be fair to the present Chairman and the members of the Notified Area Committee of Vile Parle and also to the Government officers above them to say that the new Committee has so far functioned quite satisfactorily, and that very fact makes Vile Parle more keen and more eager to have local self-government by a fully representative and elected body as would be possible only by the grant of a separate municipality.

WILLING TO ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITIES.

The population of Vile Parle is well nigh is the neighbourhood of ten thousand to-day and we have always maintained and pointed out that it is made up mainly of educated classes who understand how to exercise their franchise, which would be broadened by introducing three-rupees-monthly-rental qualification, under the new municipality. Not only that but they have learnt from their short experience of even a few months, that local independence, even though limited at present, is a very great convenience,—sometimes almost a boon—, and they are willing to undertake further responsibilities of a municipal constitution. In this desire of theirs they believe that the members who will be elected by them will be more representative and hence will be expected to discharge their duties with greater responsibility towards the public and greater credit to themselves if they desire to continue to have the confidence of the public at their next elections. In this connection I would like to direct attention to the fact that the Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, has been requested by the Government to submit definite proposals for the amendment of the Bombay District Municipal Act 1901, in order to give a more liberal constitution and increased powers to the Notified Area Committees in the suburban division; but we submit that such an amendment of the said Act would not be enough as the increased powers of the improved and liberalised Notified Area Committees, could never come up to the standard of municipal elective principle. We, therefore, sincerely trust that the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussein will keep an open mind and give the question of a separate municipality a sympathetic consideration when the Deputation of Vile Parle will wait upon him on the day so kindly appointed by him.

Notes of the Day.

Solace To The British.

A Reuter message from Paris reports anxiety in British circles about the possible outcome of the Russo-Afghan Convention in regard to India. The same message gives an account of the interview with the Afghan Minister in Paris on this subject, and his comforting words should prove a solace to the British. They will be glad to be assured that the Convention contains no military clauses. It does not provide for permission for Russian troops to traverse Afghanistan in order to attack India. We should imagine no Government worth the name would ever sign away, except under sheer distress, its right to prevent foreign troops entering its territory. People in England who still hug the Russian menace on the North-West Frontier of India as a permanent argument for piling military burdens on the Indian tax-payer have evidently a poor idea of Afghan self-respect and statesmanship. The recent speeches of His Majesty King Amanullah Khan should at least convince them that Afghanistan is not likely to allow itself to be used as a mere cat's-paw by the Soviet or any other foreign power.

No Information.

Asked what considerations the Government of India had in refusing permission to the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Trade Unions in Bombay to present an address to His Majesty King Amanullah Khan during his recent visit to Bombay, Earl Winterton told Mr. Lansbury in the Commons that he had no information on the subject. This is just the sort of matter in which the Under-Secretary of State for India can conveniently have no information to give. But it is a matter of great public interest in India and we hope Mr. Lansbury repeats his question after a time, so that the noble lord can supply him with the reasons which prompted officialdom here to embark upon this tactless course of refusing opportunity for organised Labour in India to pay its respectful homage to the Afghan King by means of an address of welcome. The eleventh hour refusal on the part of Government to afford it such an opportunity came to the public as a great and unpleasant surprise.

Mischievous.

In its anxiety to vindicate the position, absurd and illogical, which the Bengal-Nagpur Railway authorities took up in the recent happily ended Kharagpur episode, "The Times of India" makes the mischievous suggestion that the efforts of Sir George Rainy to settle the dispute and the Government communique in which he announced in what precise manner their demand would be met have given the impression "that railwaymen could strike with impunity at any time and receive their wages as a matter of course." There is no such impression amongst railwaymen and it is only the desire to create bad blood between Capital and Labour in India that prompts the suggestion that they or anybody or persons who have influence with them can carry such impression. The language of the messages of appreciation and thanks which the Kharagpur workers sent to Sir George Rainy for his courageous stand in meeting the men's wishes is evidence enough that the men would have embarked upon every course possible in the direction of honourable settlement rather than strike. It is grossly unfair to railwaymen in India that such aspersions should be cast upon them merely because the Kharagpur workers rightly refused to accept the humiliation of a "subsistence allowance."

Triple Endowment.

The Mayor of Calcutta has received a letter from the Lord Mayor of London in which the latter says he feels sure of Calcutta's showing signs, as London does, of advancement in civic affairs. The same "commendable causes and influences" which he has noted in the civic field in London are, he feels certain, observable in Calcutta. He writes after having received a copy of the annual number of the Calcutta Municipal Gazette. Evidently the Lord Mayor of London has not received the triple endowment of "Mother India" volumes as Colonel Wedgwood complains he has. His mind remains as yet unwarped and free from the blighting influence of Miss Mayo's libel on India, otherwise he would have not praised Calcutta municipal acticity. Colonel Wedgwood's experience in receiving three presentation copies from three different sources, shows how thorough is the propaganda engineered in Tory circles to damn India and her people and their political aspirations. High and low participate in it. Mr. Winston Churchill himself belongs to the active army of Tory traducers of India.

REPUDIATION OF SIMON SHOW

INDIA'S RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION.

NEED FOR FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

HEAVY AGENDA BEFORE CONGRESS.

MADRAS, (Congress Camp), Dec. 21.

The Working Committee of the Congress which meets on Friday at 3 p.m. in the President's house, has a heavy agenda before it. Besides formal business regarding voting some grants, passing the A.I.C.C. budgets, etc., it will take up for discussion questions like draft Swaraj constitution, boycott of the Simon Commission boycott of British goods and the starting of propaganda in foreign countries. It will also consider draft of the resolutions to be moved officially at the Subjects Committee meeting. So far already five draft constitutions have been published, namely, the Commonwealth of India Bill, the Independent Labour Party draft, President Iyengar's constitution, Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar's scheme and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar's draft.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

With regard to the boycott of British goods, it is understood that to a circular issued some time ago inviting suggestions for putting the boycott into effect, not many replies have been received from the Provincial Congress Committee and other associations. The Begal Committee seems to have been the only one which moved in the matter but even then there is nothing satisfactory to report.

As regards foreign propaganda, the Committee will consider various suggestions put forward by Mr. Ranade and Dr. J. T. Sunderland from America in their letters to the Congress President.

The main draft resolutions to be moved in the Subjects Committee would be the assertion of India's right of self-determination, repudiation of the Bucon Commission, measurs to boycott and the framing of the Swaraj Constitution.—Free Press.

IMPORTANT SUBJECTS BEFORE CONGRESS

A. I. C. C. MEETS TOMORROW

MADRAS, (Congress Camp), Dec. 21.

Some information is now available as to the subjects that are coming up for discussion and decision. Besides the hardy annuals such as the change in the Congress creed and boycott of the British goods, three questions viz.,

(1) boycott of the Statutory Commission, (2) Swaraj Constitution, and (3) Hindu-Muslim Unity will stand out prominently. These subjects find place in the agenda, for the Working Committee meeting which will meet on Friday afternoon, and the All-India Congress Committee which meets the next day in the Congress Nagar.

At the All-India Congress Committee meeting, according to the list of the business, the Secretaries, in addition to their report, will present, under the constitution, a draft programme of work for the session of the Congress. On the question of the Statutory Commission, the Andhra, Karnataka and Delhi have sent up a definite recommendation for the boycott of the Commission. The Delhi Congress Committee has sent in a resolution requesting the All-India Congress Committee to prepare a scheme and constitution having regard to the needs and requirements of the country so as to inspire confidence among the various communities and so as to protect their religious and political rights. As for the future programme, the Delhi Congress Committee calls upon the Working Committee to formulate a programme of non-co-operation and to work for an effective boycott of the Commission. It also desires that the Congress as a body should take no part in the elections to legislatures and local bodies as such participation, in its opinion, is harmful to constructive work in the country. Karnatak and Maharashtra have equally urged the need for framing a constitution. The latter suggests for the purpose convening of a Conference of all leaders of public opinion preferably in Delhi in January.

Loud speakers have now been fixed and Messrs. Addison and Co., are installing them to-morrow.

BENGAL DELEGAES.

Intimaition has been received of the arrival of the Bengal delegates on the 25th and 26th. Mr. Hardikar arrived this evening by the Bangalore Express.—Free Press.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN MADRAS

MADRAS, (Congress Camp), Dec. 21.

Among to-day's arrivals are Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, President of Arya Vysya Conference, Mr. Shankar Lal Banker, Mr. K. D. Sastri, Babu Shiv Prasad Gupta, and Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, President of the Karachi Municipality.

Seth Jamanlal Bajaj was received at the station by Swami Venkatachalam Chetty and a batch of National Volunteers and Volunteers of the Vysya Conference.

Mr. Sastri was received by the Secretary of the Youth Congress and taken in procession with music.—Free Press.

C P MINISTERS LEAVE FOR MADRAS

NAGPUR, Dec. 22.

The Hon. Messrs. Raghavendrao and R. M. Deshmukh, Minister, C. P. Government, left Nagpur to-day for attending the Madras session of the Congress.

Dr. Khare, Messrs. Abhyankar and Ogale also left for Madras to attend the All-India Congress Committee and the Congress session.—A. P.

M. SHAUKATALI'S ARRIVES

MADRAS, (Congress Camp), Dec. 21.

Maulana Shakut Ali arrived here to-right. He was received at the station by prominent Khilafatists and Congressmen.—Free Press.

MR. A. R. IYENGAR'S RESIGNATION

MADRAS, (Congress Camp), Dec. 21.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar who was to-day declared elected as a member of the A.I.C.C. has tendered his resignation. In his letter, he says he would be ex-officio member in the Subjects Committee for the ensuing session a ndwouldd find a seat later on, if necessary.

In his place, Mr. Marudavanam Pillai was declared elected.—Free Press Special.

MR. T. VISVANATHAM'S INTERPELLATION

MADRAS, (Congress Camp), Dec. 21.

Mr. T. Vishvanatham (Andhra) has given notice of some interpellation to be

LATEST CONGRESS NEWS
See Page 8.

put at the next meeting of the A. I. C. C. questioning the validity of returning the two C. P. Ministers as A.I.C.C. members and the election of the Hon. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar (Madras Minister) as delegate He points out that so far no official of Government had been elected to the A.I.C.C. or as a delegate, and asks if it is not inconsistent with the Congress Constitution.

Mr. Visvanatham has also suggested that the Congress should undertake to compile a record of all political prisoners.—Free Press.

BURMA AND INDIA ARE ONE

REV. U. OTTAMA ON NEED OF UNISION

MADRAS, (Congress Camp), Dec. 21.

Rev. U. Ottama and Mr. Maung Ji have arrived in Madras for the Congress.

Interviewed Maung Maung Ji said Burma and India was one, and they worked every effort to be made to see that the two countries were kept together, socially, politically and religiously. The Britishers, of course, he said would not like to see Indians and Burmans working together. Indians had helped Burma in the past and were helping the Burmans to-day in many ways. Divide and rule was the policy of Britain always in the East and she could only keep down Burma that way. Britain could not afford to lose Burma, for the land was immensely rich in natural resources. She wanted to keep Burma to herself by cutting her off from India by fencing a North Eastern Frontier.

"We are willing to share sufferings or joy with India," he said "and we appeal to India to help us with her sympathy and wisdom and experience."—Free Press Special.

ALL INDIA SCHOOL SCHEME

MR S R DAS'S EFFORTS

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

The Hon. Mr. S. R. Das who has been here for the last four days, is leaving for Calcutta to-night where he spends Christmas and then returns to Delhi by January 5. He has taken advantage of his stay here to bring to the notice of the local zamindars and merchants the need for an All-India school of the kind he is attempting to establish. His recent visit to Bombay in this connection appears to have been successful. He received fairly good support from Madras.—A. P.

"UNITING BONDS OF MY EMPIRE"

"MOMENTOUS" TASK OF SIMON SEVEN

KING PROROGUES PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Dec. 22.

His Majesty the King's speech on the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament dwells with satisfaction on the enthusiastic reception accorded to the Prince of Wales and Prince George in Canada and to the Duke and Duchess of York in Australasia and elsewhere. M. Doumergue's visit to London in summer "afforded the people a welcome opportunity of demonstrating their affection for France."

"GOOD AUGURY FOR FUTURE."

Frank and friendly Anglo-Egyptian conversations on the occasion of visit of King Fuad were a "good augury for the future." British proposals at the Geneva Naval Conference would if accepted have substantially reduced the naval strengths and costs. In spite of the temporary failure Britain did not intend embarking on the increase of her naval building programme which was based on the considered view of the defensive needs of the Empire.

INTER-IMPERIAL CONFERENCES.

The speech dwells on great value of recent Inter-Imperial Conferences in London and earnestly trusts that from the labours of the Indian Statutory Commission a system of Government may emerge giving contentment to the peoples of India and strengthening the bonds that unite the Empire.

ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY.

The speech adverts to the Anglo-Iraq treaty and notes with satisfaction that debt-funding agreements have been signed in respect of all Allied war debts to Britain except that of Russia.

The state of employment though showing welcome signs of improvement in some parts of the country, still causes anxiety in others, but the speech confidently anticipates that co-operation both at home and overseas with the work of the board which has been appointed will facilitate transfer of labour, particularly in the coal-mining industry.

"MOMENTOUS TASK OF SIMON SEVEN."

The allusion to Statutory Commission in the King's speech runs as follows: "Government having decided that the time is ripe for the initiation of an inquiry into the working of the system of the Government of India for which law provides I, with concurrence of both the Houses, have issued the Commission of seven of your number who will shortly embark on the momentous task. I earnestly trust that their labours will be crowned with success and from their counsels may emerge a system of Government which will give contentment to the peoples of India and strengthen the bonds uniting my Empire."—Reuter.

BROCKWAY REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

MEETS WITH MOTOR ACCIDENT

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

A message from Vellore states that Mr. Fenner Brockway, the Labour M.P., while motoring there, met with a slight accident and has been removed to hospital. Details are lacking.—A. P.

LONDON, Dec 22.

The Commonwealth of India Bill is among private members' Bills that have failed to pass the Commons owing to lack of time.—Reuter

CONVERSION OF NOTES

KING SIGNS CABINET DECREE

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Rome.—The King has signed the Cabinet decree making it obligatory on the Bank of Italy to convert its notes to gold basis from 22nd December. The obligation had been suspended since 1894. The new parity is on the basis of about ninety-two lire to a pound sterling.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN CHURCH BILL PASSED

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Indian Church Bill.—Reuter.

VICEROY REACHES DELHI

MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

The Viceroy arrived here this morning having stood the journey well. Although marked improvement continues, it will be some days before he will be able to do much. The Viceroy will address members of the Central Legislature on 2nd February.—A. P.

CHINESE FREEDOM MOVEMENT.

MADAM SUN YAT SEN WANTS INDIA TO UNDERSTAND IT

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU BRINGS HER GOOD WISHES

MADRAS, (Congress Camp), Dec. 22.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by Mrs. Nehru and his little daughter arrived in Madras this morning by the mail boat. He was received at Egmore by Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, General Secretary of the Congress, Dr. U. Rama Rao, Mr. C. N. Mutha Ranga Mudaliar Chairman of the Reception Committee and a number of volunteers.

MADAME SUN'S MESSAGE.

To a representative of the Free Press of India, Pandit Jawaharlal said:

I had the pleasure of meeting Madame Sun Yet Sen. She expressed the wish to send a message through me to the Indian National Congress and also to the women of India, but unfortunately I did not receive the message in time to bring them with me. The delay was caused by her suddenly desiring to come herself to India to attend the Congress. I do not know whether she was able to make the necessary arrangements in time, as time at her disposal was very short. I am afraid there is no chance of her coming for the Congress. Although I have no written message from her, I have her verbal assurances of her deepest sympathy and interest for the national struggle in India. For her it is but another phase of a common struggle against the question of Imperialism. Success for China naturally reacts for good results in China Madame Sun was very desirous that national movements in China and India should fully understand each other and should co-operate with each other as far as possible. She was naturally unhappy at the present state of affairs in China where militarists and militarist-generals posing as nationalists are despoiling the country. But she is in no mood for despair. She hoped that very soon internal danger which it is very largely caused by external influence and support be met and overcome.—Free Press Special.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SESSION TO COMMENCE ON FEBRUARY 20.

Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary announces that the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council shall commence at the Town Hall, Bombay, at 2 p.m., on Monday, the 20th February 1928.

WRECK OF SUBMARINE S4

FOUND AT LAST

LONDON Dec. 21.

The wreck of Submarine S.4 has been found. Earlier, it was reported as lost. The line attached to it was torn away by fierce gales and two divers when lowered to-day, failed to find the vessel. Subsequently, however, it was found, an attemut will be made to drill a hole through the hull, through which airline will be inserted.—Reuter.

MADRAS Dec 22

Satyagraha at Neill Statue was resumed to-day and two volunteers were arrested for throwing day balls at statute this morning.—Free Press.

SWARAJIST-NATIONALIST WALK OUT.

U. P. COUNCIL SURPRISE.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT BOYCOTTED.

ADDRESS TO SIR ALEXANDER MUDDIMAN.

LUCKNOW, Dec 22

The United Provinces Legislative Council reassembled to-day to continue the consideration of the Agra Zemindars Association Contribution Bill. The Bill passed through the second reading. The member who introduced the Bill moved that the Bill as amended be passed, but the motion was not taken into consideration to-day as objection was taken to such hurried procedure by Swarajists and Nationalists members. As, however, yet another day's extension of the current meeting has been made by the Governor the third reading of the Bill will be taken up to-morrow.

His Excellency Sir William Marris came in person to the Council to bid farewell. All the Swarajists and some Nationalists members left the Council immediately after the Governor's arrival and re-entered it only after His Excellency's departure.

There was yet another exodus of Swarajist members during the day. When towards the close of the proceedings a resolution was moved by a landholder member that an address be presented to the Governor on the occasion of his performing the opening ceremony of the new Council House for which the President was requested to approach Sir Alexander Muddiman. Babu Nemisaran in the absence of the Swarajists leader stated on behalf of his party that the Swarajists dissociated themselves from any motion of this kind and he along with other Swarajists members left the chamber. The resolution was, however, adopted without opposing and the Council adjourned for the day.—A. P.

EXTRA DAY ALLOTTED BY GOVERNOR

LUCKNOW, Dec. 21.

As many as three attempts were made by the Nationalist and Swarajist members to adjourn the business of the House at to-days meeting of the United Provinces Council. There was considerable tension and practically throughout the day the division bell was kept ringing after very brief intervals. Immediately after the question time Babu Chhail Behari Kapur (Nationalist) asked for leave to move the adjournment of the House in view of certain replies he had received from Government yesterday in regard to Bareilly riots.

Lala Sitaram, President, disallowed the motion and the Council was about to discuss the scheduled business when Sir Sam G'Donnell the leader of the House announced that the Governor had allotted another day, namely to-morrow, for non-official business. The current meetings according to previous arrangements was to end to-day.

Messrs. G. B. Pant and C. Y. Chintamani also moved for the adjournment of the House. But their motions were also disallowed.—A. P.

FINAL DECISION

MUSLIM LEAGUE SESSION AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

The Secretary, Reception Committee, Muslim League wires:—

As already announced, the annual session of the All India Muslim League will be held at Calcutta on 30th and 31st December 1927. The Reception Committee has been making necessary arrangements for holding the session and accommodation of guests. Those who live in European style will make their own arrangements and have to pay hotel charges to avoid inconvenience. Members of the All-Inida Muslim League are requested to send intimation without the least delay, preferably by wire, to the Secretary, Reception Committee 8/1 Maharam Swaramoyee Road, Calcutta. They should bring warm clothing and bedding with mosquito curtains.

GHUZNAVI'S REQUEST TO AGA KHAN

WANTS MUSLIM LEAGUE SESSION AT AGRA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi has sent the following telegram to His Highness the Aga Khan:—

"Majority of Bengal Moslems support the Punjab Moslems and oppose the holding of the League session at Calcutta. In order to avert creating a serious situation and further split, appeal to you to intervene and change the venue to Agra or some other central place and hold the meeting on a convenient date prior to the arrival of the Simon Commission."—A. P.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" CONGRESS NUMBER.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

The Special Congress Number of the "Bombay Chronicle" is out to-day. The variety of contributions and the wealth of illustrations which go to make up this volume of nearly a hundred pages should attract a large number of buyers specially in view of the fact that the price of this Special Congress Number is only eight annas. Attention is particularly invited to the Art Section in the volume. The frontispiece is a remarkable three-coloured picture entitled "Shine Again," a prayer addressed to Bhagwan Buddha, the "Light of Asia." Modern Painting is well represented in the pictures by famous artists from Lahore, Delhi, Baroda and Andhra. Architecture in Indian States is a special feature of the Art Section while modern sculpture is represented in the reproduction of some of the efforts in sculpture which indicate the potentialities of modern artists like Mr. Mahire, Mr. Talim, Mr. Phadke, and the most youthful of them all, Mr. Mahire's son.

Death has occurred of Robert Buckley.—Reuter, Special.

Death is announced of Courtice Pounds. The matinee for his benefit at His Majesty's Theatre, London ten days ago produced three thousand sterling.—Reuter Special.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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GATHERING VOLUME OF PROTEST.

BRITAIN'S "SHABBY" TREATMENT OF INDIA.

BOMBAY MARWARIS JOIN BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION.

WARNING TO COMRADES IN CALCUTTA.

The annual general meeting of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce Ltd., was held in the Chamber's Office at Kalbadevi Road on Sunday, the 18th instant. Mr. Beniprasad Dalmia, who was re-elected President for the ensuing year, presided. The President in moving the adoption of the annual report of the Chamber made a comprehensive survey of the progress of the Chamber during the past 12 years of its existence. He deprecated the internal disputes. After referring to the trade depression in Bombay, he stressed the necessity of united action on the part of the Mercantile community for the common good of all concerned. He was glad that the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce had been formed, and he informed the members of the Marwari Chamber that their institution had become a member of the Federation. Proceeding Mr. Dalmia said:—

"The necessity of our keeping pace with the times, which are moving very fast in our methods of business cannot be too often repeated. You may be aware that some friends from our community recently paid visits to the various western countries and have tried to acquaint themselves with the upto date western methods of commercial and industrial organisation I am quite confident that if our people equipped themselves properly and moved outside India and established their offices there, success would attend their efforts no less than it has done here in places like Bombay and Calcutta. We shall have to direct our attention more and more towards industries. Only then shall we be able to take our proper place in the daily widening and competitive field of the world trade and commerce.

RESERVE BANK DEBACLE.

In the end Mr. Shivpratap Joshi expressed regret that Government had shelved the Reserve Bank Bill. He opined that the alternative scheme of Mr. Srinivas Iyengar could have been made the basis of a suitable compromise acceptable to all the parties. For the progress of the country's banking, the formation of a Reserve Bank was essential. Government should amend the Bill in conformity with public opinion. The present state of suspense had created uncertainty in the prospects of trade.

After Mr. Ramchandra Baid and Mr. Begraj Gupta had also supported the resolution the annual report was adopted and the accounts passed. Then Messrs. C. H. Sopariwala and Co., were appointed Auditors for the coming year.

With a hearty vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated amidst enthusiasm.

SHABBY TREATMENT.

It is a tragedy that we have to deal with a Government which shows little real sympathy with our troubles and difficulties. Even the last one year alone has provided ample occasions which have demonstrated this attitude of Government. The shabby treatment accorded to the Reports of the Cotton Textile Tariff Board, the fixing of the Exchange at eighteen pence in the teeth of unanimous public opposition, refusal to establish a Reserve Bank according to the wishes of the Indian public and many other things of greater or lesser importance—are clear proofs of the fact that Indian Government does not exist for our interest but for looking after the interests of the people six thousand miles away. To get rid of our many difficulties there is only one way and that is, we create in as such organised strength as would enable ourselves to look after our own interests.

INSULT TO INDIA.

Unfortunately the division amongst us has made our condition very deplorable with the result that the British Cabinet has refused point-blank to recognise our right of self-determination. By appointing an all-White Commission the British Government have offered an insult to the Indian people. There is not a self-respecting Indian who does not feel or deplore it. In my opinion looked at from one point of view, this action of Government is very welcome. This insult has enabled the different schools of thought, moderate, extremists and independents alike, to unite for the common good of all. If as a result of this hard knock, we can yet unite we may look forward to a brighter day.

WARNING TO CALCUTTA MARWARIS.

In this connection, I have to say a word to my Marwari friends of Calcutta. I understand that some Marwari gentlemen of that place wailed on His Excellency the Viceroy to assure him that the Marwari community was not with the country in the boycott of the Simon Commission. I hope this news is incorrect. But if it is a fact, I want to say to these friends. "Please for goodness' sake do not blacken the name of the Marwari community." If a few individuals can take leave of their self-respect to please the White Gods of some foreign trading Houses, the Marwari community is certainly not with them. I want to make it quite clear that my community is not so fallen as to be guilty of treachery to the country at this juncture. Marwaris are prepared to share the joys and sorrows of their brethren of other communities. Their path lies with the rest of their countrymen and not in opposition to them. If any misunderstanding may have been created in this matter in the minds of any of our countrymen, it will, I hope, be removed."

Mr. Dalmia in the end exhorted the members to co-operate with the Board of the Chamber in their various activities and appealed to them to shake off all feelings of narrowness and partisanship in the interests of the common welfare of the community.

Mr. Shivpratap Joshi, the newly elected Vice-President of the Chamber, supporting the adoption of the Annual Report and accounts, thanked the members for doing him the honour of electing him Vice-President for a second time and proceeded to say that the last year's Board had discharged its duties with continued enthusiasm and emphasized the fact that it held during the year, no less than 48 meetings. Then after briefly reviewing the work done by the Board drew pointed attention of the members to the imperative need of establishing a well-equipped survey department.

After pointing out the important position occupied by the Marwaris in the field of commerce, Mr. Joshi regretted they were not accorded any representation on the public bodies of the Presidency.

BOMBAY'S NEW SHRIFF

MR. N. V MANDLIK APPOINTED

The Bombay Government Gazette of Thursday's date states:—

"The Governor-in-Council has appointed Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik to be Sheriff of Bombay for one year to be computed from 20th December 1927, in succession to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy."

THE BHOLANATH DEFAMATION CASE

ACCUSED TO TAKE TRIAL AT SESSIONS COURT

BAREILLY, Dec. 22.

In the defamation case against Colonel Bholanath and his son Lieutenant Bisheshwaranath, the City Magistrate to-day recorded the statements of the accused and framed charges under Section 500 I.P.C. against Colonel Bholanath under both counts preferred by the complainant, namely, alleged defamation in respect of the mental soundness of the complainant and alleged vilification of the complainant's character.

In the case against Lieutenant Bisheshwaranath, the charge framed against him, related to alleged imputation of mental unsoundness. Both the accused were ordered to take their trial at the court of sessions, the trial to be by jury as claimed by the accused.—A. P.

'GRAVE DERELICTION OF DUTY"

EUROPEAN BARRISTER SUSPENDED FROM PRACTICE

"NEGLECTING TO APPEAR IN MURDER APPEAL

LAHORE, Dec. 22.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Fforde and Mr. Justice Agha Haidar pronounced orders in the case in which Mr. Byrne, a European barrister, was asked to show cause why he should not be dealt with under Letters Patent of the High Court for wilfully neglecting to appear in a murder appeal without being prevented by any overriding pressure of circumstances beyond his control and without the consent of his client whom he charged Rs. 1,000 for conducting the case.

Mr. Justice Agha Haidar who read the judgment, found Mr. Byrne guilty of grave dereliction of duty and ordered his suspension from practice for one month. Mr. Justice Ffrode was in complete agreement with Mr. Justice Agha Haidar and remarked that when a legal practitioner had undertaken the duty of defending a man for his life, he should give particular attention to that case and nothing would exonerate him from non-attendance in the case unless it became physically impossible for him to conduct the case.—A. P.

HYDERABAD MURDERS

AN EX-CONVICT ARRESTED

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 22.

In connection with the recent murder of four persons in Hyderabad City, a man named Perka Balya, an ex-convict, has been arrested by the City Police and a vigorous search is being made for his associates. Ornaments valued at about Rs. 1,100 belonging to three of the murdered persons were recovered from a grain merchant with whom they were said to have been pawned.—A. P.

CONGRESS NEWS.

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

The inclusion of foreign goods in the Industrial and Art Exhibition and the flying of Union Jacks over English firms' stalls aroused a good deal of opposition from some of the Congressmen. A public meeting was held recently protesting against the hoisting of union jacks and demanding their removal. If the Exhibition authorities did not have the Union Jacks removed it was resolved to exhort the public to boycott the Exhibition. On the intervention of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar Congress President the Exhibition Secretaries spoke to British firms and had Union Jacks removed this evening.—Free Press Special.

MADRAS, Dec. 22

That the success of this year's Congress arrangements will very much depend in a very large measure upon the sweet will of heaven was brought home to-day in a gentle manner by a drizzle which began this morning. The sky was a little cloudy since this afternoon and there was mild shower for an hour in the evening. The arrangements were naturally, impeded, but the shower ceased at 6.30. The work of putting up welcome arches has been delayed for a little while, but if the sky clears up the arches are expected to put up this night. There is one arch at the exit gate of the railway station compound and many all along the route of the President's procession. They are richly decorated and bear suitable mottoes. King of Afghanistan's exhortation 'Be patriot first and Mussalman next' is displayed on one arch. Another bears motto 'Where all are slaves who is greater,' Welcome to the President-elect judged by the arrangements would be one of the grandest.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan entertains Dr. Ansari at dinner on the 24th night.—Free Press Special.

LONDON, Dec. 22

Rome.—In connection with Italy's return to the gold standard, an agreement has been concluded in London with the Governors of the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for credits of 125 millions of dollars of which 75 million dollars will be provided from 14 big banks in the States having gold standard and 50,000 from Morgan. The new rates of exchange are between the lira and sterling 92.46 and between the lira and the dollar 19. A gold lira is equal to 3.66 paper lira.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Dec. 22

In the Rugby match, New South Wales beat Warwickshire and North Midlands at Coventry by eight points to five.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

No papers will be published in England on the 26th December.—Reuter's Special.

"WITHDRAW UNIVERSITY BILL."

CORPORATION CALLS IT OPPRESSIVE AND RETROGRADE.

GRIEVANCES OF HAWKERS

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Dr. S. S. Patliwalla presiding.

The Corporation unanimously resolved to request the Government to withdraw the University Bill as it was retrograde and oppressive.

Discussion was resumed on the report of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee regarding the question of the scale of fees to be levied for the issues of licenses to howkers, varying from Re. one to Rs. seven and annas eight per month.

Mr. Meyer rNissim moved on the previous day to approve and adopt the report.

HAWKERS AND OBSTRUCTION.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin speaking as an Honorary Presidency Magistrate, said a number of hawkers were charged before the Honorary Magistrates with obstruction and invariably they were fined because they pleaded guilty. The municipality issued licenses to hawkers on payments of fees and it was not fair that they should be fined also in police courts. He, therefore, urged the House to request the Commissioner of Police not to charge those hawkers who were technically guilty of obstruction.

The Commissioner said the license fees were in no way excessive as both the squatters and hawkers were protected in their business from men who did not hold licenses from unfair competition. The municipality gave the hawkers an opportunity to fulfil a want in the City at a rate which was exceedingly low. The hawkers were thankful for this boon; as they had expressed their gratefulness by a representation addressed to him, and he hoped, the House would pass the report as drafted.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram said, it was no use issuing licenses and levying fees if the hawkers were to be arrested and fined in the Police Courts. He, therefore, moved an amendment to refer the report back to the Committee for reconsideration.

Dr. M. N. Bulsara seconded the amendment.

The amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

CONSOLIDATION OF TAXES.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee regarding the question of levying a separate educational cess and of consolidating all municipal taxes into one tax. The Committee recommended a

That the General Tax, the Halalkhore Tax, the Fire Tax and the proposed Educational Cess be consolidated into one tax.

2. That the maximum limit of the consolidated tax should not exceed the limit of taxation at present permitted under the Municipal Act, viz., 20 3|4 per cent.

3. That the Water Tax be continued to be levied separately as at present.

4. That in the event of the Corporation's approving of the foregoing recommendations, the Commissioner be requested to submit the necessary draft amendments of the Act for giving effect to the recommendations.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved to approve and adopt the report which was agreed to.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY BILL.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta then moved: "That in view of the retrograde and controversial nature of some of the provisions of the University Bill as has been prominently brought out in the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council, this Corporation requests the President to convey to the Hon'ble the Minister for Education the definite opinion of the Corporation that the interests of higher education in this Presidency will be best secured by withdrawing the present Bill and by introducing a new Bill more in consonance with the constitution of a modern University."

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said the Bill now before the Legislative Council was oppressive and retrograde. The control of the University was invested with the Government of Bombay and it was intended to make it a department of the Government of Bombay. Then the constitution of the Senate provided that the representations of the Government would be in a preponderating majority. Even the powers of the Senate were restricted and if the Senate unanimously resolved to confer a degree of L.L.D. upon a person of eminence like Mahatma Gandhi, they could not do so without sanction of the Government. The text books, laboratory and library were also at the mercy of the Government. As the Bill had already been passed by the Council except clause 5, he suggested that the best thing was to request the Government to withdraw the Bill.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker seconded the proposition.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi in supporting the proposition said that no provision was made to make the University a teaching University.

The proposition was agreed to unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned till the 9th of January.

RUSSO-AFGHAN CONVENTION

NO ROOM FOR "BOLSHIE" BOGEY

AFGHAN MINISTER'S ASSURANCE

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Paris.—Interviewed with regard to the reported anxiety of Britain in regard to the possible outcome in respect of India, of the Russo-Afghan Convention, the Afghan Minister in Paris said the Convention contained no military clauses, and thus, did not provide permission for Russias troops to traverse Afghanistan in order to attack India. On the contrary, the Convention recognised the independence and territorial sovereignty of Afghanistan. The Minister pointed out that Kabul Tashkent Air Service was run entirely by the Afghan Government, and that it would be extraordinary had H. M. the King of Afghanistan chosen the moment of crisis to start on a world tour. He concluded by saying that the reports of Russia's alleged intentions were without foundation.—Reuter.

KING AMANULLAH LEAVES ADEN

TO ARRIVE AT PORT SAID ON MONDAY

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Aden.—H. M. the King and Queen of Afghanistan arrived here on board s.s. "Rajputana" escorted by twelve aeroplanes. They were officially greeted by the Resident and Lady Stewart. The streets were decorated and the ships were dressed.

Their Majesties re-embarked on the liner "Rajputana" at six in the evening. A Guard of Honour was furnished by the 4|11th Sikh Regiment. According to the present arrangements, Their Majesties will disemark at Port Said at nine on Monday morning.—Reuter.

AFGHAN KING TO VISIT GENEVA

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The "Daily News" says that, possibly, before coming to England, H.M. King Amanullah will visit Geneva where he will see Sir Austen Chamberlain, who is to attend the League Council in March, and also study the working of the League.—Reuter's Special.

SEQUEL TO BAN ON SOVIET

GERMAN GOVT. TO LOOK AFTER RUSSIAN INTEREST

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Berlin.—The German Government has agreed to the Soviet request to take charge of the latter's interests in South China The German Consuls have been instructed accordingly.—Reuter.

LIQUIDATION OF SOVIET COMMERCIAL AGENCIES

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Shanghai.—The Nationalist Government has appointed a Committee of Chinese officials to supervise the liquidation of the Soviet commercial agencies here.—Reuter.

EXECUTION OF YOUTHS AND GIRLS

COMMUNISTS ENEMIES OF HUMANITY?

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Hankow.—Arrest and execution of Communists continues. 2 youths and 2 bobbed-haired girls were executed on 20th December. Garrison Commander apologising to the French Consul-General for unpleasant incidents in the Concessions during the raid on the 16th December declared that the Communists were enemies of the whole humanity. "If we do not suppress them completely, everybody, Chinese as well as foreigner, will suffer."—Reuter.

JAPANESE CRUISER PROCEEDS TO TSINGTAO

SEQUEL TO NORTHERNER'S BAD LUCK

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Tokio.—Japanese cruiser "Nagara" is leaving Sasebo 'en route' to Tsingtao in Shantung with 200 marines on board owing to the situation in Shantung following the recent reverses suffered by the Northerners.

There are already 2 Japanese cruisers and 4 Japanese destroyers at Tsingtao with 300 men available as landing force.—Reuter.

NO DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially announced that the fulfilment of the Soviet's request to the German Government to take charge of the Soviet's interests in South China is matter of international courtesy, and does not mean taking charge of diplomatic representation which is impossible as Germany has not yet recognised South China Government.—Reuter.

HELP TO SMALL INDUSTRIALISTS

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S MOVE

LONDON, Dec. 21.

A message from Tokio says that the Japanese Government has decided to grant a loan of fifty million yen at low interest to enable the small industrialists and traders to tide over the year end difficulties due to banking crisis of April this year.—Reuter.

ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES GALORE

LONDON ENVELOPED IN THAW

CORONER FALLS ON SLIPPERY STREETS

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Fractured skulls, broken arms, legs, collarbones and wrists, and dislocated fingers were among the 1000 casualties due to falls on the icy streets after the snow which were treated at thirty London hospitals. Ambulance forces, doctors and nurses worked at top pressure. Such experience is unprecedented. Similar conditions prevail in the provinces. Hundreds of cars have been marooned on marble-like roads, unable to progress.

Two private cars, one cattle motor and two carts were burnt as the result of a small car skidding on the ice-bound road at Bayswater, colliding with two cars. Petrol escaped from the exploded tank, and a number of petrol tins, and the whole road was alight. Fire-engines had much difficulty in extinguishing the flames. Miraculously, nobody was hurt.

The Corner of West London arrived at the inquest an hour late limping, and apologised, saying that he fell on the slippery street.

The prison medical officer attended the London sessions with a pad of lint on the back of his head due to a fall.—Reuter's Special.

CEYLON DEMANDS FEDERATED NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

INDIAN MINORITY PREFERS MANHOOD SUFFRAGE TO COMMUNAL

COLOMBO, Dec. 21.

The Commission on Ceylon Reforms has finished its sittings at Kandy. These sittings were held in the historil audienre hall of Kandyan kings. Giving evidence before the Commission, Mr. Nugawala urged the necessity for a national Government of their own. The Hon. Mr. Moonamalle said that in Ceylon there were three groups claiming distinct nationality, namely the Kandyans, the low country Sinhalese and the Ceylon Tamils, besides Burghers and Indians, which latter were in groups. The only solution of the problem was to treat the three bigger national groups as district units and make each unit a nucleus of district Government within the territory occupied, and federate these for securing great harmony and co-operation.

The Hon. Mr. Natesa Aiyar, who led the Deputation of the Kandy Indian Association and the Head Kangani Association, said that if they could get manhood suffrage, they would not fight for communal representation.

The Commissioners will spend Christmas at Nuwara Eliya.—A. P.

LEPINE MILLIONS CLAIM

BARRED BY TIME LIMIT

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Mr. Justice Romer has dismissed the Lepine Millions claim. He decided that the case was barred by the statute of limitations.—Reuter's Special.

UNDER THE CONGRESS FLAG

REMOVE KHADDAR FRANCHISE.

There is a universal desire in the country that all political parties should present a united front to the Government who have affronted the country by the appointment of the Simon Commission. With a view to focuss public opinion on this all-important question of the mobilisation of all parties under the Congress Flag, a questionnaire has been addressed by the "Bombay Chronicle" to prominent persons of all political parties. We publish below the replies of Mr. S. M. Rahman, M.L.C. and Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth:

Questions.	Mr. S. M. Rahman's Replies:	Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth's Replies:
1. What, if any, are the minimum changes in the Constitution and the present Council policy of the Congress which you think necessary to enable you or those who are not now members of the Congress to join the Congress?	(1) The Congress should afford room for all shades of political opinion barring, of course, the revolutionaries. (2) All sartorial restrictions should, at once, be done away with, as, for some time past, they have been breeding rank dishonesty. (3) The members of the All India Congress Committee should be elected by regularly constituted electorates, and not in the present haphazard manner. (4) Any resolution objected to by two-thirds of Hindu or Mussalman members present in its meetings should be dropped.	All the restrictive clauses with regard to wearing apparel and spinning, for membership should be repealed and subscribing to the object of the Congress be made the sole qualification for membership.
2. In view of the fact that the Congress is or should be thoroughly National, i.e., inclusive of all parties in the country and that its general policy must necessarily vary with time and circumstances, are you agreeable to the suggestion that minority parties should always remain in the Congress, striving to convert it and the public to their views, but be at the same time free on grounds of conscientious objections, to propagate theirs views and act up to them when they think essential to do so?	Conscientious objectors have no place in a political organisation. They should either bow to the decision of the majority or leave that body. No other principle as practicable.	I am thoroughly in agreement with the suggestion inasmuch as such a condition of affairs obtained in the Congress before 1921 and ought to prevail hereafter if we want it to be all-inclusive.
3. What other constructive suggestions would you offer further to prove the representative character of the Congress?	Answered in Question 1.	The programme of the Congress should be political and should be directed towards one goal only —Swaraj.
4. What action, in addition to vigorous vocal protests and the formation of the national demand, do you suggest for making the boycott of the Commission effective?	I am against the boycott for the simple reason that it is not likely to prove effective. I am convinced that a little admixture of pigment cannot change the nature of the Commission. To my mind all this hue and cry is Much Ado About-Nothing.	(1) Active and powerful foreign propaganda by maintaining centres at Geneva, London and New York at least. (2) Seeing to it that the proposed Committees of the various Legislatures in the country are 'not' appointed anywhere. (3) Fighting both in and outside the Legislatures till our full demand is complied with.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

(Continued from Page 6.)

numbers. They claim 1|3rd because of their historical. political and military importance. The Muslims claim a clear majority according to their population. Will any one enlighten us how these cases are going to be improved by the oral testimony of Pandit or Lala, so and so, and Sir or Maulvi. so and so? The chances are that they will be undone in cross examination. The Muslims particularly will run a great risk by appearing as witnesses before this Commission. They have been in power in this province ever since 1921 when the Reforms were put into operation. It is in the nature of things that the Government or the party in power should have many mistakes or grievances on their debit side. It will be the business of the Commission to bring these mistakes into prominence in their cross-examinations. There are many a skeleton in the cupboard of each Administration. Are the Muslims of the Punjab anxious that these skeletons be brought into limelight? Why can they not let them rest where they are? Their claim is that they should get a majority in the Local Council with Provincial Autonomy. Do they think that their evidence will help them in this objective? If so, they are mistaken. The articles recently published in the "Civil and Military Gazette", the local organ of the Punjab bureaucracy, ought to leave them in no doubt about that matter. If there is any province where the majority will worsen its case by laying too much stress on it, it is the Punjab. The case of Bengal stands on a different footing though perhaps in certain respects it is even worse. The Hindus, on the other hand, cannot say anything more than what Raja Narendra Nath and Professor Gulshan Rai have already put in black and white and which is on Government file. The same may be said about the Sikhs. Beyond the satisfaction of personal vanities, nothing is likely to be gained by any party by giving evidence before the Commission. If there was ever a Commission before which any evidence tendered or given will be perfectly useless for any purposes of advance, that Commission is this.

REGISTERING PRE-DETERMINED CONCLUSION.

As already said, the materials for their report have already been collected or in some provinces which started late, are now being collected. Tentative decisions have already been taken. The Commission has only to write out its report. The Commission is after all only an advisory body as has been pointed out by Col. Wedgwood. Sir John Simon is an eminent lawyer. Lawyers are the last persons to decide questions of policy in a spirit of statesmanship. He will only say whether in his opinion the Reforms inaugurated by the Act of 1919 have worked well. If the reply is in the affirmative (whih is most unlikely) he may recommend a slight advance. If the reply is in the negative, which has been foreshadowed by the speech of Mr. Tassie in the St. Andrews' dinner at Calcutta, then he will recommend such radical changes as will take away or substantially qualify or reduce the power which the Ministers have so far had under the present Act. It is not a judicial enquiry that we want. We have no dispute with the Government which can be settled on the basis of evidence. Our claim is based on natural rights and the onus of proving that we are not entitled to those rights is on our opponents. Those who desire to appear as witnesses before the Statutory Commission, can only help the bureaucracy in discharging that onus. In the absence of Indian members on the Commission, they cannot help India. Such is the situation. Is it too much to hope, then, that wiser counsels will still prevail and the various Hindu and Muslim leaders will not allow themselves to be used as tools for the game of the bureaucracy? The Anglo-Indian, official or non-official, is too astute a diplomat to agitate for the hearty co-operation of the Indians with the Commission, if they had any doubt as to the final recommendations of the Commission. Will they be so anxious to collect evidence against themselves? Will they ask you to furnish materials to the Commission if they knew or suspected that such material was likely to be used against them, or for the purposes of reducing their powers and prestige? They are quite sure of their position. They know already what the Commission is likely to report. Has not the "Daily Telegraph" whose proprietor is a member of the Commission, been all along agitating against the right of the Indians to Self-Government? Has it not been all the time throwing reflection on the capacity or fitness of India for representative institutions? Indians! Don't be fools.

DON'T GIVE EVIDENCE.

I was once arguing a case before a Bench of the Punjab Chief Court in 1899. One of the Judges, a very clever European barrister, told my opponent that he was, by his arguments, cutting the throat of his client. I am afraid Indians who appear as witnesses before the Simon Commission will be doing the same. My opponent, of course, lost his case and these witnesses will be equally sorry because they will surely lose their case. How many lawyers advise their clients to produce no witnesses? Sometimes the best interests of a client justify that advice and that is the advice we, who have had experience of political tactics of the 4 continents within the last 40 years, can give to our countrymen re this Commission. This is not sentimental talk. This is pure commonsense and real politics. As for sentiment, there is no doubt that the Government has heaped the greatest possible insult on India by excluding all Indians from the Commission. Our "amour propre" has no doubt been very much hurt. But what "amour propre" can we have? We would have swallowed the insult if we were sure that co-operation with the Commission was likely to be useful to our country. I hope the Legislative Assembly will refuse to appoint a Select Committee to co-operate with the Commission and so will the Legislative Councils. So far about the Commission.

(To Be Continued).

BRIGHT IDEA FROM KALYAN.

PAID YOUTHS TO CARRY CONGRESS MESSAGE TO VILLAGES.

Mr. G. V. Kelkar of Kalyan in a printed appeal under the 'nom-de plume' of "A Nationalist" to the Congress, urges that some 25,000 young men should be engaged on a subsistence allowance of Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 to carry the Congress message to the villages. If they succeeded as he hopes they would in enrolling some four crores of Congress members with 4 to 8 as. subscription per head, the scheme would practically be self-supporting. Besides bringing about a nation-wide village-fermentation. He hopes that the scheme might, to a certain extent, mitigate the problem of middle-class unemployment. For the success of the scheme, he is advising a stricter control and audit than usual.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (DEC. 23RD.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CAPRICORNUS.

To-day at 1 a.m., Bombay Time the Sun enters quietly the house of Capricornus (the Goat) without much add. This month is, therefore, sacred to, say dedicated to, the bleating fraternity both in the heavens above and the wailing earth below. Coming as the new Sign of Zodiac does on the eve of thirty conferences and congresses in Madras alone, and probably thirty times thirty in the whole of India one can easily understand whether the majority of the promoters of these annual tamashas will bleat or roar. I refrain from saying anything further, as there are some zealots who would not tolerate harsh words being said of their co-religionists or countrymen—and insist on emphasising that the latter are always in the right, somewhat like the overzealous persons of "Merry Blighty", who proudly say (and act accordingly, too) "My country, right or wrong."

If to-day is your birthday, the stars seem to have conspired together on your debut on the stage of this world. You will be querulous and garrulous and also quarrelsome like an old washerwoman, who quarrels with her washing stone at the dhobis 'ghat' while she is trying to break the stone with her customers' clothes, and also fighting with her dear hubby at home trying to break his head when he comes home a bit typsy after a hard day's toil. You will pick up quarrel (whenever, of course you have nothing else to pick up in tram or train) on the slightest pretext, as some stunt-mongering journalists do, whenever short of interesting copy, in case of their rivals.

MAHATMA SHRADDHANAND

(BY G. K. NARIMAN.)

The violent death of the great, Swami Shraddhanand, last year has been judicially avenged. The vindication has brought no satisfaction to those who revered the Hindu saint in life and venerate him in death. India will feel the loss of the great man the next time Hindus and Musalmans have an occasion to join hands and stand in need of a leader who combines undaunted intrepidity with cool judgment and negation of self. That the Swami's services in the past when he led the crowd composed mostly of Musalmans when he bared his manly chest to the Gurkha rifle men at Delhi should be forgotten, that the remembrance of his being invited to the mosque at Delhi to explain his patriotic views to the Musalmans should no longer be alive is a reflection on India's mentality and a national tragedy. A man of his initiative and capacity, a Hindu of Hindus, who adhered to his religion and who spared no opportunity of castigating his backsliding profiteering coreligionists,—the Swami was tireless and in his denunciations of those Hindus who shouted for cow-protection and shamefully neglected the cow,—a personality like his would have been appreciated and cherished in a Musalman country like Afghanistan or Turkey. That he should have met his death at the hands of an Indian who probably was taught from childhood that the services of God consisted in killing man is a disgrace to us Indians. Until we eradicate from the minds of every one of us, Hindu, Musalman or Parsi, the diabolical delusion that the slaughter of God's creatures is pleasing in His sight and place nationality and the affinity of brotherhood above misinterpreted tenets of religion, we should cease the deceitful gramophoning of India being a nation. My homage to the memory of Swami Shraddhanand, a fearless champion of the bereaved and the orphaned and a loyal friend of the good among all religions.

THE JAYANTI

WHY NOT USE SEA PLANES TO LOCATE IT

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that there are four reliable sea planes in the Bombay harbour and that they intend staying till the 28th instant, it is expected that the Government will lose no time in ascertaining the exact location of the wreck of the S.S. "Jayanti", which is supposed to have sunk a few miles near the Bombay harbour.

In these days of clear atmosphere and with the present calm seas the shallow sea bottom ought to be clearly seen from a sufficient height, and thus it will be easy enough to find this wreck and that the present opportunity wil not be lost.—Yours etc.

R. A. TARKHAD.

Bandra, Dec. 2.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON TENDER GIRL

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

T. Parameshsaran, a Madrasi Brahmin youth, aged about 25, was charged with having committed rape on a girl of eight years, before Mr. Junglewalla at the Dadar Police Court.

Mrs. Rose Pereira, the mother of the girl, is working as a mill-operative in the Mahaluxmi Silk Mill. She resides with her little daughter in a room in the Development Department Chawl No. 65; and the accused is her next door neighbour. Whenever Mrs. Pereira went out to work in the morning, she left her daughter in the charge of some of her friends in the chawl, and they looked after her. This was going on till about 10 days back when a quarrel took place between Mrs. Pereira and her friends, and thereafter the girl, Clotilde, was stopped from going to them. The girl then used to go to the accused's room and play there.

According to the girl's statement, she went to the accused's room as usual on Monday last. When she went the accused's young wife was present there, but afterwards she went out to take bath. The accused then, the girl alleged, gave her something to eat and asked her to sleep on a mat which she did; and committed on her the offence with which he is charged. He then asked her not to disclose the matter to any one.

For two days after the alleged crime took place, the girl's mother knew nothing about it. But on the third day she accidentally found that the girl was having white discharges. She questioned the girl and came to know of what had happened. She then took the girl to a doctor who on examining her found out that she was suffering from gonorrhoea. The matter was then reported to the police.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, but the Magistrate disbelieving his statement convicted him under Sections 376 and 511 of the I. P. C. and ordered him to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

CHARGE OF COMMITTING RAPE

ACCUSED DISCHARGED

The case in which Sheikh Ismail, Rajaram Shanker and two others were charged with having committed rape on a girl named Gitabai, came up for hearing be-

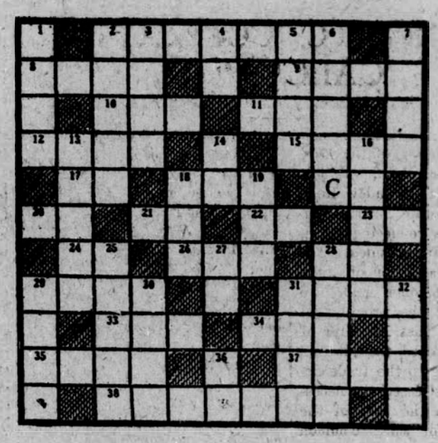
THE SPHINX

NEW YEAR'S SPECIAL COMPETITION.

RS. 2,000 GIVEN AWAY IN CASH PRIZES.

1st prize Rs. 1,000; 2nd Prize Rs. 250; 3rd Prize Rs. 150
Special Prize of Rs. 100 to sender of largest number of attempts

SPECIAL. A sum of Rs. 500 has been reserved by the Management for Special Prizes to be awarded as compensation to those who fail to get any of the Prizes in this Special Competition. A secondary contest will, however, be held to these, without any fee being charged; but failed competitors will in this case, have to send in only as many entries as they would submit in the original competition. Each entry has thus a double chance; and this affords ample scope for creating more chances for getting prizes by a larger number of attempts. A prize-winner in the Special Competition cannot participate in the secondary contest. It shall always be endeavour to give our constituents full satisfaction and help in all possible ways—consistent with the spirit with which the Sphinx has been launched.



Clues—Across.

2. Immerse.
8. A town in U.P.
9. A river-fish (curtailed).
10. Skill
11. Nothing.
12. Animals.
15. Watery Vapour.
17. Pronoun.
18. A cadenas.
20. If repeated—an extinct bird.
21. Thus.
22. For example.
23. Conjunction.
24. Add I. it means nothing.
26. A period
28. Consonants.
29. Eagre
31. To look archly (reversed
33. To make grimaces
34. An expert person.
35. A clown.
37. To deceive.
38. Extends.

CLUES—DOWN.

1. A sheaf of grain (her.)
2. Enraged.
3. A Planet.
4. Printer's measure.
5. A light (coll).
6. Aerial.
7. A customary tax.
13. Amidst.
14. That is (abb.).
16. The name of a common game bird after its cry.
18. To incline.
19. Fated to die.
25. A mammal.
27. Indef. Article.
28. A riddle.
29. Livid (reversed).
30. A mus. instrument.
31. The fashion.
32. Pallid
36. Roman Catholic (abb.).

The above prizes will be awarded in order of merit for correct or nearest correct solutions received. In cases of equal merit, the prizes will be divided, combined or added to, at the discretion of the Management whose decision in all matters connected with this competition is final and binding.

The fee for each entry is Re. 1 and Rs. 5 for six entries at a time. The same may be remitted either by M. O. or in G. C. notes. Any number of entries may be sent in one cover with a fee to cover the full amount; and every qualifying entry is entitled to a share in the tie amount. In order to avoid unnecessary postage, entries may, if desired, be sent in an ordinary cover, with a stamped addressed p-card for reply in which we will duly acknowledge the receipt of the solutions and the fees, affixing our office stamp for assurance. The clues are strictly in accordance with Chamber's and Oxford Concise.

Entries and fees must reach "The Sphinx," before Friday the 20th January 1928. The key solution will be published in "The Hindu" and full details of the result will be sent to all competitors within 14 days after the closing date. For other particulars, please see leaflets which will be sent to all past competitors. New competitors will please write for leaflets to "The Sphinx," Mount Road, Madras.

fore Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, at Girgaum.

The girl's story was that one day she left her husband's place without informing any one and found herself near the corner of Grant Road. There she met one of the accused, and he told her that he would give her 'sari' and other things if she accompanied him. She consented and accompanied to a place near Chowpatty. There they lived in an unfrequented room for about a month. While living with the accused she was visiting theatres, cinemas and other places of amusement in their company.

On the day in question, when the arrests were made, Gitabai returned from the theatre at 11 o'clock. The crime which was alleged to have been committed by the four accused was committed in the course of the night. She could not definitely say who first induced her as it was all dark in the room. When asked to identify the man, she first pointed at one man and then at another. She also mentioned one Shanker who had induced her, but that man was not before the Court.

His Worship after considering the evidence before him held that the prosecution had not been able to make out even a 'prima facie' case against the accused. The girl stated that the offence was committed against her will, but there was nothing to corroborate that statement. Soon after the accused were arrested, the girl was examined by a doctor, and no injuries were found on her person. So all the accused were ordered to be discharged.

Mr. M. N. Talpade, pleader, appeared for the accused.

BUS-DRIVER FINED RS. 150

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING PROVED

Dorabshaw Shapurji Karanjia, a Parsi Bus driver of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co Ltd., was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 for rash and negligent driving by the Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court on Thursday.

Sub-Inspector Pednekar prosecuting said that the accused was driving bus No. 1293 on the evening of November 23, last from Bori Bunder towards the Crawford Market. A private car No. 8300 driven by Abdul Mazid was proceeding in the same direction a little ahead. The accused it was alleged tried to overtake the car at a fast speed and in so doing bumped into the car near the third class Booking Office, Victoria Terminus. The impact was so great that the car was thrown off at a long distance and the driver, fortunately, only a little injured. Without caring to pick up the injured man, the accused, it was alleged, drove the bus straight away. The number of the bus was noted down by a p. c. and the accused was subsequently prosecuted.

On the evidence, His Worship convicted the accused and observed that cases of rash driving were now becoming common and deserved examplary punishment. Besides fining the accused Rs. 150, His Worship ordered the license of the accused to be suspended for a month.

Mr. V. F. Vicaji Barat-Law appeared for the accused

HON MR. J. E. B. HOTSON ON TOUR

Director of Information, Bombay, in a communique dated Thursday, states:—

"The Hon. Mr. J. E. B Hotson, Home Member, leaves Bombay to-night on a tour to Sind. He will be at Sindhri from 24th December to 2nd January, at Hyderabad on 2nd January and at Sukkur from 3rd to 9th January."

"GENERAL" AVARI ON HUNGER STRIKE.

PARSI RAJKEVA SABHA'S APPEAL TO GANDHIJI

BOMBAY, Dec. 22

The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha condemns the callousness of the Nagpur Jail authorities regarding "General" Avari's seventy days hunger strike and appeals to Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee to save the life of Brave Avari, by timely action.

The Sabha also urges all political organisations in India to forward resolutions to Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala appreciating his bold fight against the Simon Commission.—Free Press.

GANGULI TO BE TAKEN TO BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22

The sister-in-law of Bepin Behari Ganguli, a state prisoner in the Rangoon Jail, has been informed by the Government that Ganguly will be shortly taken to Bengal.—Free Press

Sjt. Rajendra Nath Lahuri of the Kakori Conspiracy case has offered his hearty thanks to those countrymen who helped them with money to file their appeals through a letter written to his eldest brother Babu Manmath Nath Lahiri, from Gonda Jail, dated 13th December bearing post mark Gonda, 14th December.—Free Press.

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TESTIMONIAL

Hon. Col. D. Dawespally, Bart. B.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. F.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes :—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

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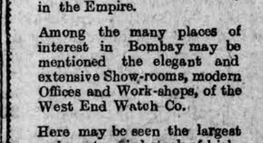

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GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

DR. ANSARI'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Every body must have been surprised at the heavy sentence passed against Pandit Indra, editor, 'Arjun.'' If it be admitted that the articles were punishable according to the law, even then the heavy sentence cannot be justified. Pandit Indra was away from Delhi when the articles in question were published, and in view of this extenuating circumstance a light sentence would have served the ends of justice. Pandit Indra was like a thorn in the thigh of the Police. We congratulate the Pandit upon making this sacrifice on the occasion of the first anniversary of the martyrdom of his father.—("Tej".)

Dr. Ansari's Presidential address has been sent to the press for being printed. The English and Urdu versions are under print in Delhi while the Hindi version will be printed at Benares. The Telugu and Malaya versions will be printed at Madras. This is the first time in the history of the Indian National Congress that the President's address has been printed in more than half a dozen vernaculars. ("Tej").

Although India has hitherto received nothing but lip-sympathy from the Labour Party, yet in the matter of the Commission, Ramsay MacDonald's activities have been fully exposed. He should remember that India can now distinguish between her friends and foes. India understands him full well and she can no longer be duped either by him or his Party. ("Bande Matram").

"Hunter Punch" writes a very humorous article on the Commission in the course of which it suggests that the people of India should present welcome addresses to the Commission and also give dinners to them and then publishes a draft address with this suggestion that all addresses should be couched in similar language. The address reads:—We realise that you have taken the trouble of coming to India in order to place the crown of Swaraj on our head. But we feel ashamed when we see that our head is unworthy of wearing this crown. We, therefore, decline it with thanks and make one request only, and it is that you may take away with you, your Swaraj, and give us instead the permission to cultivate opium. If you do so, we shall then give up our other demands. Kindly do away with the present day clubs etc. and convert them into taverns so that people may have free access to them and partake of opium in different ways. Swaraj means freedom and who can be more free than these opium-eaters? They will sit in a corner and pray for the prosperity of the Sarkar. We also make this solemn declaration that we shall give half of our earnings to you, for we need nothing but opium and a piece of cloth to cover ourselves with. We cannot write any more since we are a bit intoxicated.

The Mussalmans of Dadar and Parel presented the other day an address of welcome to H. E. Muhamad Usman Khan, the Afghan Consul in Bombay, at the Afghan Consulate. Hakim Masrur Ahmad on that occasion recited a 'Qasida' in honour of the Consul. It was written in elegant Persian and was composed by the Hakim himself. The Afghan Consul made a suitable reply to the address and assured those present of H. M. Amanullah's love for the Indian Mussalmans. Amongst those present were Maulvi Abdur Rauf and Munshi Fateh Khan, editor, "Insaf." ("Ittehad.").

MR. JINNAH'S STATEMENT.

The recent statement issued by Mr. Jinnah in reply to the Jo-huzur Muslims of Punjab and Bengal, is a fine example of his sagacity, statesmanship and frankness. At the present juncture efforts are being made to lead astray the Mussalmans on the question of the Commission. But we trust that the Mussalmans will appreciate Mr. Jinnah's frank statement and will refuse to play into the hands of those who are traitors to the cause of the country. ("Bande Matram.")

Ordinarily every session of the Congress is important. But the Madras session of the Congress will be of the greatest importance. If Dr. Ansari succeeds in bringing home the lesson of tolerance and amity to his fellow countrymen, then we shall consider that his efforts have been fruitful. Whatever is being foretold about his address, goes to show that it will be in keeping with the highest traditions of Nationalism. It is expected that he will stand for a change in the programme chalked out at the Gauhati Congress. ("Bande Matram.")

Rai Sahib Lala Joti Prasad, executive Engineer, Bahawalpur, and a resident of Delhi, expired on the night of the 13th instant. He was responsible for constructing the section of the canal between Bikaner and Bahawalpur recently opened by H. E. the Viceroy. ("Tej".)

MUSLIM DAILY FROM LUCKNOW

Mr. Hasan Abid Jafry, Managing Director, Lucknow Capital Limited, who is now in Bombay, said in a statement to the "Bombay Chronicle":

I have come here to find out what support the Mussalmans of Bombay are prepared to give to the only All India Muslim daily that will be started from Lucknow in near future. It will be an All-India paper and as such, Bombay is far too important a place to be left out of our scheme. I have been here for a few days only and owing to the visit of His Majesty King Amanullah and also owing to the Xmas time political acitvities most of the prominent Musalmans have been busy and will be going away, but what little I have seen of them, has convinced me of the fact that a paper like ours is bound to get big support from here. Bombay Muslims are good business men and many of them are already pledged to the paper.

The Hon. Sir Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Mahomudabad is fathering the scheme of the scheme of the newspaper and men like him, Sir Syed Ali Imam and Raja Nawab Ali Khan and Maulvi Mohamed Nasim, Advocate, are among the Directors of the Company. Shares are now ready for sale. Nominal value of each share is only Rs. 25 so that the Musalmans of modest means as well, may acquire control over the paper. It is meant for the people and as such, I am naturally anxious to secure their support. I want Bombay Muslim to take interest in the paper for another reason as well. Muslim concerns here are not properly advertised in India and they have no influential organ of their own to do this most important work for them. The proposed Muslim daily will not only advertise them throughout the country but it will also find market for them. For political ends too, a representative All-India Muslim paper is absolutely necessary. It will unite the Muslims of various provinces, will remove the existing misunderstandings and will prepare them for the future.

It will educate the Musalmans politically and will play a very important part in bringing about the Hindu Muslim unity. From financial point of view too, the scheme is bound to be a huge success. I have received enthusiastic support from all quarters. Some money has come from Musalmans living outside India. This shows their anxiety for the uplift of their community.

The policy of the paper rests entirely with the shareholders of the company, but that, with the intimate knowledge of the Muslim mind in India that I possess, I can safely predict that the proposed paper will be the biggest champion of Hindu Muslim Unity in India. Thanks to King Amanullah's noble efforts in the direction, much of the dust has been removed.

The whole scheme has been carefully laid out on the strictest business lines and there is not the least chance of losing money.

I expect to be here again towards the end of January next, and probably the Hon. Sir Maharaja Saheb will be paying a flying visit as many Bombay Muslims have expressed their earnest desire to have a talk with him; but in the meantime I shall be happy to supply literature from the following address. All remittances will be gratefully acknowledged by me.

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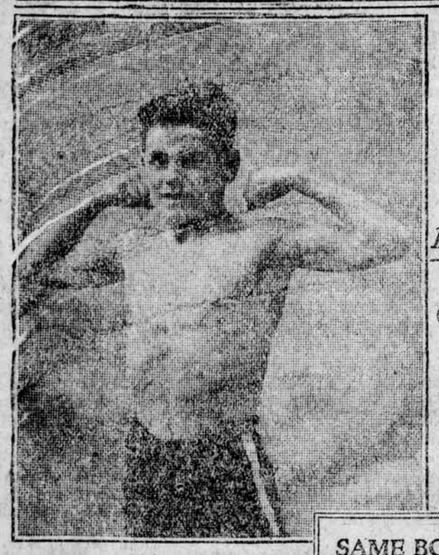

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FULL DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA

MR. S. S. IYENGAR'S SCHEME

DRAFT OF SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

The following is the introduction to the scheme of Swaraj Constitution as framed by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar:—

The All-India Congress Committee at its Bombay meeting in May, 1927, resolved as follows:—

"The A.I.C.C. calls upon the Working Committee to frame a Swaraj Constitution, based upon a declaration of rights for India in consultation with the elected members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures and other leaders of political parties, and place the same before a special meeting of the A.I.C.C. with a view to its adoption by the Congress at its next session."

The decision to frame a Constitution for Free India hardly requires justification. On the one hand, there are no immediate prospects of a settlement with the British Government. On the other hand, the fight for Swaraj will gain greater momentum and weight when it is backed up by a Swaraj Constitution either clearly and fully outlined or worked out to its last detail. If the Indian National Congress can adopt a Constitution to which the country as a whole will agree, we shall be able to consolidate opinion and to accumulate pressure as against the Government. Another most important consideration is that it will enable us to make the necessary adjustments of all those differences between important interests, sections or communities that stand in the way of united action. Again we shall be depriving our critics and opponents of the excuse they are constantly putting forward that they do not know exactly what we want. This course has become all the more necessary as we have no faith whatever in the Statutory Commission. Above all, the time has come to determine and establish our own Constitution independent of any question or demand or settlement. It will enable an intensive propaganda to be carried on that will of itself create or release sanctions for which every one is now hungering. On the basis of an agreed scheme of Self Government for India, the Congress should be able to absorb all important political parties in the country and to establish a Swaraj Government or what in effect will be one.

PROPOSALS OF DR. BESANT AND I.L.P.

In this view and for the above reasons the Congress should now proceed to settle a Swaraj Constitution for India. Prominent amongst the various proposals are Dr. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill and the Bill drafted by the Independent Labour Party in England which I think is a distinct improvement on the former.

But neither deals with one of the formidable problems that face us, namely, the position of Indian States either in, or in relation to, the Constitution of Free India. I adhere to the view which I stated at Gauhati that the rulers of Indian States ought, in their own interests and in the interests of their subjects, to content themselves with the position of hereditary governors or administrators of their territories under a system of representative institutions and responsible government. If as is probable the Indian Legislature is to be bicameral, the rulers of Indian States should be members of the Senate. Matters relating to the affairs of the States of or affecting the relations of one State to another or to the Government of India or of a Province ought not to be excluded from the consideration of the Central Legislature.

In framing a Swaraj Constitution for India one must keep in mind certain general principles. In the first place, we cannot surrender our right of Self-determination: it follows that the Constitution should not be put in the form of a bill to be introduced into or passed by the British Parliament. The British and Indian Governments can take notice of our own Constitution and treat it just as they choose either as our demand or as our scheme. But the Constitution must be ours; and they can if they like to come to a settlement with us on its basis by persuading us to agree to this or that alteration.

FULL DOMINION STATUS.

In the second place, having regard to the need for the largest possible unity consistent with national self-respect, the Constitution need not necessarily be framed on the lines of fullest national independence. We may content ourselves with framing it on the basis of full Dominion Status which for almost all practical purposes is equivalent to it. For, as the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of the Empire Prime Ministers has stated, the position of these Dominions is that of "autonomous communities within the British Empire equal in status and in no way subordinate one to another in any respect of their domestic or external affairs though united by common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." Further, as that Committee rightly adds "every Dominion now and always must remain the sole judge of the nature and extent of its co-operation." If as is not improbable and as indeed already evident, our demand is rejected, fullest national independence should be our goal, and must therefore be expressly reserved in the Constitution.

FOLLOW WESTERN MODEL.

In the third plac, having regard to the history of the development of the Indian Constitution, such as it is, we must proceed to frame it on the model of the Constitutions of Western democracies. To-day the fundamental principles governing their political institutions are of international and universal validity: they transcend racial, linguistic and geographical boundaries. And, after the Montagu-Chelmsford Act, have sprung into existence Indian political parties in full contact with electorates, with written and unwritten rules of discipline and leadership, with expressed or implied programmes and policies and able and willing to carry on electoral compaigns in accordance with up-to-date methods of approach and propaganda. The rules of debate and of business have easily been assimilated even by members of the Indian Legislatures who have no prior experience. The Presidents of the Indian Legislative bodies have discharged their duties efficiently and ably, and have given rulings with decorum and impartiality, with full understanding and decision. The debates in these Legislatures have demonstrated our political aptitudes, our alertness and skill, our devotion to Council work and our business-like grasp of principle and detail. These are things of which the English Parliament or any other Legislature in the world can be proud. The technical literature of two continents relating to parliamentary government has been mastered by numbers of Indians. A comparison between the official and the non-official benches, if we put aside those who contribute to the fasdionable to the Indian elected and nominated members than to the European officials and un-officials drawn from the highly trained democracy of the United Kingdom. And the intelligent exercise by a majority of voters under the Montagu Act of their right to choose their representatives has been the salient feature of the elections held under it, especially of the general elections of 1926. Office, power, wealth and all other usual influences did not prevent those who openly opposed the Government and fought for Swaraj from obtaining striking success at the polls, severely handicapped as they were. For good or for ill therefore we have accustomed ourselves thoroughly to representative institutions of the Western type. It is therefore a futile task to inquire whether Indians can live under and successfully work a Constitution providing a full responsible government for India on Western lines.

AN ERRONEOUS VIEW.

It has been suggested that our Constitution should take the form of amendments to the Government of India Act. This proceeds upon an erroneous view. We have to determine our own Constitution and the Government of India Act cannot serve as a model for a Constitution giving full expression to Dominion Status.

The question has been debated whether the Swaraj Constitution should be on the federal model or should be of a unitary government. Here again we must avoid thinking in terms of the calculated centralisation to which we have become accustomed under the British Government and which is so convenient to those that deny us our freedom. The British Government and the Bureaucracy assert that a strong centralised government is indispensable and therefore full provincial independence cannot be given. Some Indian publicists fall into this trap and favour a unitary government with concurrent powers for the central and provincial legislatures in provincial subjects or equivalent contrivances all resulting in a material diminution of full provincial responsible government. But the British Government and the Bureaucracy assert with far greater emphasis that in order to have a strong centralised government the retention of their own steel-frame is necessary and the central government cannot therefore be converted into a full responsible government. The safest and easiest way of breaking though this vicious circle is to accept the principle of provincial autonomy in its two-fold sense of the freedom of the provincial government from an external control by the Government of India and the status of full provincial responsible government. The reconciliation between a strong Central Government and regional autonomy is at all times and in all countries difficult but the divison of functions on the federal plan is, in Indian conditions, the shortest and surest way to Swaraj.

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"NOBLE LORD'S PRESUMPTIONS"

HOW FAR MR. SAKLATWALA REPRESENTS INDIA?

A SLASHING REPLY TO EARL WINTERTON

The following is the continuation of the debate in the House of Commons on the Simon Commission Bill.

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy: The Noble Lord must be very grateful to me, because but for my boldness in protesting against his attempt to rush the Committee stage yesterday, he would not have been able to treat the House this afternoon to this flow of invective against the hon. Member for North Battersea (Mr. Saklatvala). I do not know whether the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour is quite so grateful. I was watching his face when the Noble Lord was making the sort of speech he used to make with great success 20 or 30 years ago when he was the baby of the House, and in Opposition, and wanted to rouse well-disciplined supporters of the Government to reply.

Earl Winterton: I would remind the hon. and gallant Member that 30 years ago I was a boy of 14.

Lieut.-Commander Kenkorthy: I said "20 or 30 years ago." I suppose he and I are approaching middle age, although when I listen to him I can hardly believe it. The Noble Lord said that the hon. Member for North Battersea had no right to speak for any section of Indian opinion. I do not know that it behoves me particularly to defend the hon. Member for North Battersea: I think he can look after himself. But the Noble Lord seemed to question the right of any Member of this House to give certain opinions. The hon. Member for North Battersea was sent here by the electorate in his constituency, and has every right to voice his opinion in this House. I am sure the hon. Member treats the electors of North Battersea to a great many tirades on the Indian question, and that they well know his views. The Noble Lord, besides being a great ornament to this House, is an Irish Peer. What sections of Irish opinion does he represent?

The Chairman: The hon. and gallant Member's question opens up an alarming vista.

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy: The Noble Lord might make certain retorts against me, because we both suffer from accidents of birth. I was only protesting against the Noble Lords suggestion that the Hon. Member on this side speaks for no section of Indian opinion, and when an Irish Peer, who has estates in England, and sits for a Sussex constituency, says that, I make the obvious retort, but I will not repeat it. I really think the Under-Secretary need not get heated over this matter at all. I, personally, am very glad to hear the views of the hon. Member for North Battersea on Indian affairs. He is the only Indian-born native in the House as far as I know. The Noble Lord can console himself that he is going to get the Committee stage of this Bill. He has no need to worry about that. What he has got to worry about is Indian opinion in India, and if he would address himself to that, and not allow his leg to be pulled by the hon. Member for North Battersea, it would be better.

Mr. Stephen: I wish to join in protesting against the tone of the Under-Secretary of State for India in his references to the hon. Member for North Battersea (Mr. Saklatvala). He said the hon. Member does not represent any responsible Indian opinion. I do not know on what he bases that statement, and I think he might have been a little bit more definite when he was making that vague charge against the hon. Member. It is perhaps true or it is perhaps incorrect, but the point that struck me in this connection was that it came very badly from the Noble Lord to make such a statement, seeing that the Government of which he is a junior member was responsible for keeping the hon. Member for North Battersea from visiting his own country to get into touch with Indian opinion. I think the Noble Lord would have been well advised if he had the speech of the hon. Member for North Battersea; and if that hon. Member's knowledge of responsible opinion in his own country is so limited, I hope the Noble Lord and his Noble Friend in another place will give the hon. Member the opportunity that he should have of getting into personal touch, if he so desires, with responsible opinion in his own country.

Mr. Buchanan: In regard to the Noble Lord's personal feelings about any one associated with the hon. Member for North Battersea (Mr. Saklatvala), I wish he always had such kindly feelings for the Opposition as he has to-day. If he had remembered them during the Trade Disputes Bill, we might have thanked him, but to-day we cannot give him any gratitude at all. When he talks about not wanting me to back the wrong horse, he is talking with his tongue in his cheek, and to talk about what side we should take is sheer impudence. I heard the first part of the speech against the hon. Member for Nor North Battersea—

The Chairman: It has been ruled that the word "impudence" must not be applied by one hon. member of the House to another.

Mr. Buchanan: Surely I am entitled to say that as the Noble Lord, without interruption from you, Mr. Hope, started to tell the hon. Member for North Battersea what he is entitled to do, I am entitled to tell the Noble Lord what he is entitled to do.

The Chairman: The hon. Member is entitled to argue, but not to use that particular epithet. It is not in accordance with Parliamentary practice.

Mr. Buchanan: I do not see that the word "impudence" is out of order.

The Chairman: The hon. Member must not challenge my ruling.

Mr. Buchanan: If you would show me where the word "impudence" is out of order, I would be very pleased. Can you show me the difference between the word "impudence" and the word "effrontery?"

The Chairman: In accordance with Parliamentary practice, I have ruled that the word "impudence" is out of order, and I must ask the hon. Member not to repeat it.

Mr. Buchanan: Then am I to understand that there is to be one ruling for a Noble Lord and a different ruling for a commoner?

The Chairman: If the Noble Lord had used the word "impudence", I should have dealt with it in the same way. I must ask the hon. Member to accept that ruling from me.

Miss Wilkinson: On a point of Order. May I ask a question? When the hon. Member for the Isle of Thanet (Mr. Harmsworth) was speaking a couple of days ago, he described the speeches on this side as hypocrisy, humbug, and cheek. Will you tell Mr. Hope, as the hon. Member was not called to order on that occasion, whether the words "hypocrisy, humbug, and cheek" are in any sense more Parliamentary than the word "impudence"?

The Chairman: If those words are used, I will rule on them.

Miss Wilkinson: They have been used.

The Chairman: I was not present at the time. All that I have to rule now—and I do rule—is that to use the word "imprudence" across the Floor of the House from one hon. Member to another is not in order.

Mr. Wilfrid Paling: On a point of Order. When the Noble Lord was guilty of using the word "effrontery," he qualified it by saying that he used it in a courteous sense. If the word "impudence" were used with the same qualification, would it be allowed to pass?

The Chairman: I think it is obvious from that the Noble Lord felt he was going too far in using the word "effrontery."

Mr. Wheatley: Would it be in order for the hon. Member for Gorbals (Mr. Buchanan) to describe the advice given by the Noble Lord as a piece of impertinence?

The Chairman: That also has been ruled on. It is in order to use the word "impertinence" in the sense of "irrelevance."

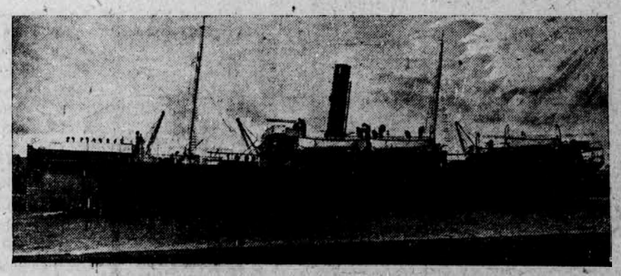
Mr. Wheatley: Would you assist the Committee, Mr. Hope, by giving us a word that would properly describe the insulting remarks of the Noble Lord?

The Chairman: It is not the business of the Chairman to assist hon. Members in finding either epithets or arguments.

Mr. Buchanan: The Noble Lord started to talk about the hon. Member for North Battersea being entitled to do this, but not to do that. Hitherto I had thought that the person to determine what we were entitled to do was the Chairman and I am interested at the Noble Lord wishing to become Chairman of Committee in addition to Under-Secretary of State for India. My experience of him is that he is hardly capable of carrying his own post, without additing another to it, and for him to assume the duties of Chairman—

The Chairman: The hon. Member seems to have gone off on the character of the Noble Lord. Perhaps he will address himself to the question before the Committee.

Mr. Buchanan: If I have strayed—I hope I shall not be impertinent. Sir—do not forget that the Noble Lord's speech was almost entirely addressed to the hon. Member for North Battersea. The Noble Lord definitely scored this point—and I grant it—that the Indian Legislature had in five cases passed Resolutions wanting this Commission set up, or to that effect. I hope the Noble Lord will not think it impertinent, or even cheeky, if I ask him what the terms of those Resolutions are. He has made a serious statement in direct contradiction of the hon. Member for North Battersea, and if the Noble Lord can assure me as to the terms of those five Resolutions, I think there is almost an unanswerable case for his point of view. I hope I shall not be accused of unbelief, but in these days, when political controversy is very acute, the Noble Lord cannot accuse me of being unbelieving, because I can remember his friends when they were on this side never accepting one of the words of our Ministers. The thing had always to be brought down, as we say in our Glasgow slang to tin-tacks. Therefore, I want the terms of those Resolutions before accepting them, and I would like to be certain that they did definitely ask for the setting up of this Commission. If the Indian Assembly, by definite Resolution on five occasions, asked for this Commission, it seems to me that a considerable amount of weight is added to the Noble Lord's case and, at the same time, taken from any adverse criticism of it. Then the Noble Lord criticises the hon. Member for North Battersea for not having his brief prepared, he himself in not having the dates and terms of those Resolutions, shows that his brief was not properly prepared, and it is more excusable perhaps in the case of the hon. Member for North Battersea than in the case of the Noble Lord.



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INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

The other point that I want to raise is this: We are told that the Mover of the Amendment is not representative of Indian opinion, and the assumption by the Under-Secretary is that he, the Noble Lord, is representative of Indian opinion. There is at least this much to be said for the hon. Member for North Battersea. He is at least repesentative of Indian opinion to the extent of one, that is, himself, whereas the Noble Lord is not representative of Indian opinion even to that extent. How far are we all representative of our own Divisions? ("Interruption.") I think I could beat anybody on the other side in that matter, for in my Division at the last election the returning officer said he would stop counting my votes and start weighing them, they were so numerous. If anybody came to my Division, I would beat him by three to one, and after this Unemployment Insurance Bill is passed it will be about 10 to one, but even I might be said not always to be representative. It is always a question of degree, and for the Noble Lord to assume that he is more representative than somebody else is, to my mind, not a right attitude to adopt. The Noble Lord wants this Bill passed without opposition, and, therefore, his language ought to be couched in conciliatory terms. He ought not to talk down to anybody, but to try to get away from the atmosphere of superiority and to try and think that there are other Members as good as himself, that we are all elected by our constituents, and in so far as our election erries us equally representative. If the Noble Lord will just start to treat the Opposition, not as inferiors or worse, but as equals, it will be better for him and for the safe passage of this Bill.

(To Be Continued.)

OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XXXVI

Himm confessed that he was beaten in argument. He admitte that he was at "the chalet" as he could get no clue to Shahinda's whereabouts. He was told that Mabel had some secrets to convey; well, he would compromise with Mabel. He would hold Mabel's secrets provided Mabel parted with Shahinda's. But Mabel was not to be so easily baited. She stipulated with Himm that if he would help her in an affair of the heart, she would give him a clue as to Shahinda's whereabouts. But Himm was equally concerned about Shahinda's marriage as to which Mabel would make no promise, though she went on assuring Himm that Shahinda could not have got married because she was precluded by the rules of her service from contracting a marriage, which was neither here nor there.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Mabel's Woes.

But whatever may be the extent of Himm's curiosity he could only learn what Mabel was prepared to tell him. And she was prepared to tell very little beyond giving a clue as to Shahinda's whereabouts, which Shahinda sedulously concealed from Himm. But there was nothing in it for it was one of pretty Fannys ways. Two years ago she had had septic poisoning whereupon she went into a hospital. She was in constant communication with Himm but her own address was "C/o Boyd's Bank", though Himm was dying to meet and nurse her and be handy in her sickness. This was Shahinda's dispay of her vaunted independence. Mabel knew as much about Shahinda as Shahinda knew about Mabel which was not much. But it was astoteric knowledge of a character not confided to a mere man. Mabel was pathetically discreet. Though she had agreed to impart to Himm the information about Shahinda's location, she was not prepared to give any hint on the vital issue which was the main purpose of Himm's quest. And even on the information supplied she was enigmatic.

HIMM. "Then I shall find her at the address given?"

MABEL. "It doesn't follow."

HIMM. "Why doesn't she live there?"

MABEL. "She does. But she may live there and yet you may not find her."

HIMM. "Why shouldn't I find her? It is another matter if she refuses to see me. She has practically done so once before."

MABEL. "If you find her I have no doubt you will see her too. But you may try. There is nothing like trying."

Himm thought it would be a good plan if Mabel accompanied him. She had already yielded to some extent. She might be a little more accommodating. He asked her if she had not any business that side. She understood and would not think of accompaying Himm to her friend at the present juncture. Himm had no alternative but to make the most of the information he had got. He hired a pony and rode ten miles up hill and down dale into a small shady amphitheatre made by the surrounding oaks There stood the address given. It was a lonely house in a desolate waste situate in a valley between two peering hills. The sun could never have beaten upon its battered walls, Shahinda who loved show could not have selected it from choice to be her lodge for the honeymoon. Himm first tried the front. There was no answer. He then tried the flank. There was no answer. Then, he went to the rear. And yet there was no answer. He wonderd if the house was tenanted. But he found some of the windows open and old servant sunning himself leisurely smoking his hubble-bubble and killing the lice off his coat. Himm went up to him to ascertain the names of the tenants. He first asked if any one lived in the house. The answer was in the affirmative He asked the names of the inmates. The old man did not know. When did they come into the house? He could not say as he was merely the chowkidar (watchman) and his duty was to watch the house and not its inmates. But the inmates must eat. They must have at least a personal servant or two to act as factotums. Where were they? Where was the kitchen? There was indeed a kitchen in the compound but it had come down and could not be used.

Himm wondered whether Mabel had not given him a wrong address. He took out his note-book and read and reread the name of the house—"Ravenscroft". It was clear enough "Ravenscroft". Yes, it was "Ravenscroft" right enough. But where gone the denizens of Ravenscroft?

The time of the day was 4 p.m. It was just possible that the the couple might have sauntered out in the woods. He knew Shahinda was fond of the open air. But where could they have gone to? The house was built in the valley. One had to mount five hundred feet before negotiating its flanking range. And there were two ranges on either side. Without guide or compass one may venture on to the one and miss his quarry in the other. He would do one thing. He would tilt the door and if it yielded he would walk in and reconnoitre the interior. He would try the front door. It was closed. He pushed and it yielded. He walked in and found himself the lonely occupant of a tiny sitting-room. He was wondering what next to do when the welcome sound of man appeared to arise in an adjoining room. Presently a **Khitmagar** appeared and requested Himm to excuse his mistress a few minutes as she was dressing.

The mistress was then in the house He took out his watch. It was 5 p. m. Minutes passed and in his suspense Himm could hear the beating of his heart. At last Shahinda appeared, but as he was about to cross the lintel she hesitated pulled the purdah with her hand and shouted for "dearie" to come out. The "dearie" from inside gave an approving response, whereupon she ventured into the sitting room and stood in front of Himm, cold as an iceberg and motionless as a statue. Himm advanced to greet her whereupon she coquettishly held out the forefingers of her hand and pushed it back lest too much of it should move forward. She stood and so did Himm, expecting Shahinda would have the courtesy to ask him to sit down. She had so much courtesy, but all the time her eyes looked scared and they were moving restlesly in the direction of an inner room where "dearie" was supposed to be. Himm asked Shahinda who was the stranger in the house to which Shahinda replied. "He is not a stranger. "He is my own brother."

HIMM. But you never had a brother?"

SHAHINDA. "I have adopted one."

HIMM. "Since how long?"

SHAHINDA. "What does it matter to you,"

HIMM. Shahinda, does it not matter to you what relations you make? It affects my position with you. Why don't you reply?"

HIMM. "Yes, you have I have come all the way to see you. You look cross and snappish."

SHAHINDA "Yes, why have you come?"

HIMM. "Did I not say to see you?"

SHAHINDA. "Then you have seen me."

HIMM. "But I want to have a chat with you as of odl and in private."

SHAHINDA. "Dearie"!—"dearie" are you coming?

The "dearie" did arrive. It was no other than the old unchanged scoundrel Yusuf. He tried to show more courtesy But what Himm wanted at that particular moment was not his courtesy but his room. And as if he might show himself accommodating to his senior and former chief, Shahinda got up and bent over his prostrate form and with love-lorn glances and captivating smiles began a talk in which Himm was wholly ignored. Himm felt that the lightning disharge of Shahinda's affection was as of old, but had now taken a deflected course which took no account of Himm at all. He was wondering whether it was done on such a natural course that Himm had reason to believe that it was not a mere make-believe. He did not mind it at all. But what he was concerned with is himself. Himm began to intervene in their talk which Shahinda followed but gave curt and perfunctory replies.

Then, she suddenly remembered that the "dearie" had no tea and that he wanted a smoke. So she went in and cleaned his pipe, brought out his tobacco tin and light and cup of hot tea (to take.)

Glancing at Himm she made an effort to ask, "will you have something to drink?"

Himm's passion was not-thoroughly roused. He ejaculated promptly "no thank you," the meaning of which Yusuf fully understood. He told his "darling" that he had an engagement which would keep him away for a few minutes and so left the room, followed by Shahinda hanging on to his sleeves and purring and rubbing her body against his at the pang of parting. Himm was again left deserted in the sitting-room. But Yusuf appears to have advised her to show better manners and Shahinda therefore shambled back and no sooner had she sat down than she annouced to Himm that she must leave him as she too had an important engagement.

HIMM. "What has become of you, Shahinda? You don't seem at all pleased to see me.

Shahinda made no reply.

HIMM. "I wish to put to you a few questions. Would you reply?"

SHAHINDA. "What are the questions?"

HIMM. "Have you got married?"

SHAHINDA. "Is that the only question?"

HIMM. "The most important. But there are others."

SHAHINDA "What are the others?"

HIMM. "First reply to that question. I will then put to you that others."

SHAHINDA. "Well, what do you think?"

HIMM. "From the love you are showing to Yusuf, it seems to me you are more than married to him. You are his slave."

SHAHINDA. But we in our service can't marry. more over, I don't care to marry."

HIMM. "Then, what is this I see?"

SHAHINDA. "You see me and my brother here."

HIMM. "Now, Shahinda don't dissemble. Didn't you and you so called brother travel together by the night train from Kamalpur as Mr. and Mrs. Yadgar."

SHAHINDA "Who told you so?"

Himm. "No one told me. But I draw my own inference.

SHAHINDA" But you are now seeing the Yadgars. You have come to see, I suppose,—me."

HIMM. "Yes, but aren't you, Mrs, Yadgar outside your service. In fact, is it not a fact that you have got secretly married to Yusuf on condition that you would continue to serve in your maiden name but that when he and you are to join in marriage you two were to pass as Mr. and Mrs. Yadgar?"

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